

Bearing on Nixon Trip

Progress Seen by Kissinger Toward New Atlantic Alliance

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that there had been progress toward producing documents of "historic significance" which would redefine allied relationships, making possible a presidential trip to Europe in the "near future."

While he sought to encourage current efforts to give new vitality to the Atlantic alliance, Mr. Kissinger warned that any congressional move to deny non-discriminatory tariff treatment for the Soviet Union "would certainly be a significant setback in the policy (of détente) we are pursuing."

Hours after Mr. Kissinger issued this warning, the House Ways and Means Committee decided unanimously to deny most-favored-nation tariff treatment to countries restricting emigration—a resolution aimed at Soviet policies.

Mr. Kissinger held his first press conference as secretary of state in a room at the U.S. mission here.

"Somewhat Contradictory"

He spoke out strongly against an amendment offered by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana to reduce U.S. forces overseas. It had been approved by the Senate at the time he spoke.

"It will be impossible to negotiate an agreement for the reduction of forces when the United States unilaterally accomplishes what the negotiations are supposed to bring about," he said. Then, implicitly linking the issue of troops to congressional efforts to restrict emigration, he said that the "straining of most-favored-nation tariff treatment to the Russians on a change in Soviet emigration policies, Mr. Kissinger said: "It is somewhat contradictory to be asked at one and the same time to conduct a foreign policy designed to bring about a transformation of the Soviet system and to cut one's forces . . . for defense."

Shortly after Mr. Kissinger spoke, the Senate reversed its vote and defeated the Mansfield amendment.

In his press conference, Mr. Kissinger seemed intent on repairing the Atlantic relationship which appeared to be troubled over the redefinition of the alliance suggested by the United States on April 23. The European allies appeared to be taking a go-slow attitude while Washington was seeking more rapid agreements on the economic and security aspects of the alliance.

"We are not engaged in an adversary procedure," Mr. Kissinger said. "We are engaged in a process . . . which a traditional friendship is attempting to be given a new vitality." As for a visit to Europe by President Nixon, Mr. Kissinger said: "The trip . . . is not an end in itself. The trip . . . will certainly take place in the near future. Our concern is to produce documents that will have some historic significance and we believe we are now well on the way toward accomplishing what we set out to do earlier this year. We will proceed in a constructive spirit."

Response Welcomed
Mr. Kissinger welcomed the response from the nine Common Market countries which was presented officially to him on Tuesday. "The United States recognizes," he said, "this first attempt by Europe to speak with one voice on a political matter in transatlantic relations is an event of the greatest significance . . . It may be that in historical retros-



SECRETARY AND SON—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, with his son, David, 12, arriving at Wednesday's session of United Nations General Assembly in New York.

spect this meeting of the European Nine in Copenhagen will be seen as one of the decisive events of the postwar period."

Mr. Kissinger said it was too early to call a conference on the Middle East and that it was first necessary to see how far the parties concerned are prepared to go to reach a settlement. Asked whether he could do in the Middle East what he did in Vietnam, Mr. Kissinger observed that, although "humility is not my most distinctive trait," he had to stress that the United States was moving away from the virtuoso performance of an individual toward less personalized diplomacy. "It is a mistake to assume," he said, "that one man can pull a rabbit out of a hat." He said the difficulties in the Middle East did not grow out of lack of understanding among the parties and that those concerned cannot ask the United States to "produce formulas for them."

(his meeting with President Nixon in Iceland) and Chinese leaders. He seemed to relish the conference more as he went along, sometimes gesticulating and flashing his caustic wit.

On Britain, he said that he encouraged British hopes that it will get substantial EEC funds to help develop its distressed regions—an issue likely to overshadow EEC negotiations this fall. Mr. Pompidou first defended France against charges that it had been the main beneficiary of EEC handouts—"La Profiteuse," as they say—claiming that the Dutch farmer had been the big gainer.

"Like the Anvergnais"
The EEC's extraordinary commercial and economic development, he said, had benefited everyone and he advised against counting penny by penny "like the Anvergnais or the Scots." This led him to say that when distribution of regional funds came to be discussed with Britain "we will not necessarily be ferocious." Italy and Ireland also want handouts for their poor regions.

On China, Mr. Pompidou spoke of published reports of Franco-Chinese disagreement over the Soviet Union. Referring to China's "frontier problems and ideological quarrels" with the Soviet Union, he said France and China "are not completely in agreement about the value of détente. We believe in it, it seems to me, more than the Chinese leaders."

Arrested by the Russians in 1945, Streichenbach was held in jail in the Soviet Union and sentenced in 1952 to 25 years in prison for organizing war crimes. But in 1955 he was amnestied and returned to Hamburg.

From his Berlin office in 1941-42, Streichenbach allegedly commanded four units of "Einsatzgruppen" or occupation troops in Russia. The "Einsatzgruppen" were notorious killers who carried out mass executions in the rear of the advancing German armies.

The indictment said the units under Streichenbach killed at least one million persons by the end of 1942. Some estimates go higher. According to one estimate, 800,000 Jews and 400,000 non-Jewish Russians perished.

Although the investigation against Streichenbach began 12 years ago, he has remained a free man since 1955 except for a four-month arrest in 1961 for questioning.

According to Hamburg Attorney General Hans-Joachim Seiler, his office is conducting 49 separate investigations of 700 persons suspected of war crimes. He said he hoped to complete the investigations in the next two years.

Patent System Reform
President Nixon told Congress today that the nation's patent system, basically unchanged for more than a century, needs to be reformed to keep pace with dramatic changes in technology and research.

In a message to Capitol Hill, the President submitted his Patent Modernization and Reform Act of 1973 which he said combines "the best parts of our existing system with the most

Oil Nations To Negotiate Higher Prices

Companies Summoned To Meeting on Oct. 8

VIENNA, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The world's major oil-exporting nations, citing worldwide inflation, today demanded more money for their oil.

In a resolution summing up the results of secret talks held over earlier this month, the 11 member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries fixed Oct. 8 as the date for price talks with the oil companies.

(Western oil companies have agreed to meet the major producing nations in Vienna on Oct. 8, an OPEC spokesman reported. Reuters said. The spokesman said he did not know how many oil companies will be represented and there was no indication whether the companies had set any conditions for the talks.)

"Crude oil prices are no longer in line with the current and expected future trends of world inflation," the resolution said. "Oil companies are reaping high unearned profits."

OPEC's members supply 85 percent of world oil imports. Western economists said any increase in the price of their oil would eventually push up costs of gasoline and fuel oil.

Joint Action Threat
The OPEC resolution also threatened joint action against Western oil companies if they tried to renege collectively against Libya for its recent take-over of 61 percent of most foreign drilling operations on its soil.

The resolution expressed "full support" of Libya's "sovereign right to control its natural resources." It threatened "appropriate measures" in case any oil company hindered Libyan nationalization plans.

The resolution said Abu Dhabi, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia will start price negotiations with the oil companies Oct. 8, in Vienna.

Individual Negotiations
OPEC's five other members—Algeria, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela—will negotiate individually with the oil companies, it said.

The resolution demanded a revision of the Tehran, Tripoli and Lagos agreements that fix oil price structures.

The 1971 Tehran agreement guaranteed OPEC's members a 2.5 percent annual oil price increase to compensate them for inflation. OPEC officials said actual inflation had outstripped this figure by as much as 11 percent in some cases.

The bill's restriction on such a tariff move was prompted by the fact that the Soviet Union has charged Jews exit fees of up to \$30,000, designated as repayment for the state's cost of university training. The exit tax has been shelved recently, and the Soviet Union has been allowing Jews to emigrate at the rate of about 30,000 a year. But there is a large backlog of would-be emigrants to Israel.

Other major provisions of the trade-reform act, as explained by the House committee's staff, would:

● Authorize the President to lower U.S. tariffs on a sliding scale in order to make specific trade deals with Japan and European countries in negotiations next year.

● Authorize the President for the first time to eliminate or reduce any non-tariff barriers or government policies that restrict trade. Congress would have 90 days to veto any such agreement with a foreign nation.

● Authorize the President to increase U.S. duties up to 15 percent for as long as 150 days to react against trade balances against the United States. The President also would have unlimited authority to raise and lower tariffs or set quotas for 180 days to react against inflationary imports.

● Increase from \$11 to \$170 weekly the maximum relief payment for workers put out of work as a result of imports.

● Permit direct loans of up to \$1 million and federally guaranteed loans up to \$3 million for small firms "affected importantly" by foreign imports.

● Authorize the Treasury secretary to designate articles from developing countries that could be accepted into the United States duty-free to help promote industrial development.

Total Limitation
Under present law, total immigration from all Western Hemisphere nations is limited to 120,000 a year. That total limitation will still apply, but no one nation will be able to take more than 20,000 of the total.

● Rep. Fred B. Rooney, D., Pa., yesterday introduced legislation that in effect would limit a president to retreats at Camp David, Md., or the West Palm Beach, Fla., estate which the late heiress Marjorie Merriweather Post bequeathed to the government.

Rep. Rooney's bill would prohibit use of federal funds on any non-government property used by anyone who receives Secret Service protection.

If passed, the bill would deny federal financing for President Nixon's private retreats at Key Biscayne, Fla., and San Clemente, Calif.

Wrong Way To Get Ahead

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Police were curious about the stovepipe hat Belgian student Johannes Pascal was carrying when he landed at Piraeus aboard a boat from Crete. They were more curious about the human skulls inside it.

"I did not know picking up skulls was a crime," Mr. Pascal told the court which today sentenced him to a 10-day suspended sentence for stealing two skulls from a Cretan cemetery.

Mr. Pascal said he wanted the skulls for "medical experiments." He said he found the hat aboard the boat from Crete and took it "in order to carry the two skulls."

U.S. Grand Jury in Baltimore Opens Investigation of Agnew

(Continued from Page 1)
folk, Va. He was appointed supervising judge after all nine district court judges in Maryland disqualified themselves because they were either friends or business associates of Mr. Agnew.

Edward S. Northrup, chief judge of the U.S. District Court in Maryland, said in an interview that Mr. Beall and Mr. Agnew's lawyers have "a gentlemen's agreement" that the lawyers will not file any motions in advance of their legal filing.

Then there will be no evidence presented to the grand jury until Judge Hoffman acts on the matter," Judge Northrup said.

If Judge Hoffman refused to grant the temporary restraining order, Mr. Agnew's lawyers would have no appeal, Judge Northrup said.

If the temporary order were issued, the judge said, there must be a hearing on it within 10 days. At that hearing, the constitutional question of whether a Vice-President can be indicted would be argued and probably decided, he said.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Mr. Agnew spent a relatively routine day, going to Capitol Hill briefly to perform his duties as president of the Senate, then putting final touches on plans for a trip to the West Coast this weekend.

He also attended a White House meeting today with President Nixon and 15 ranking Republican members of Congress. It was described as a routine meeting between Mr. Nixon and Republican congressional leaders.

Rep. John B. Anderson, R., Ill., chairman of the House Republican Conference, who attended the meeting, later said Mr. Agnew's difficulties were not discussed.

The Vice-President, a regular participant at such meetings, did not make any comments and left early, Rep. Anderson said.

"He looked as well as a man could look given the circumstances," said Rep. Anderson, who has introduced a resolution in the House supporting Mr. Agnew's request for an investigation of the charges against him.

In the House, debate continued on Mr. Agnew's request Tuesday for a House investigation of the charges against him. That request was turned down yesterday by Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., on the grounds that the matter was before the courts.

Today, 14 Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee introduced a resolution calling for the committee to undertake the kind of investigation that Mr. Agnew has requested. A request for Rep. Albert to reconsider came from the House Republican whip, Leslie C. Arends of Illinois.

"The issue here is not solely the future of one individual but the integrity of our constitutional form of government," Rep. Arends said. "The Constitution bestows on the House the responsibility to investigate the conduct or misconduct of a President or Vice-President."

Rep. Albert said all the resolutions that have been introduced in the last few days by Republicans supporting Rep. Agnew's request have been referred to the House Rules Committee, over which the Democratic leadership has firm control.

Initial Judge Bowled Out

Panel of 13 Men, 9 Women Started Probe in December

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27 (NYT).—In December, U. S. District Judge O. Stanley Blair impaneled a special grand jury in Baltimore and directed it to seek out corruption in the Maryland government.

Today this special grand jury begins hearing evidence on allegations that Judge Blair's mentor and political sponsor, Vice-President Agnew, took bribes and consulting engineers, contractors and real-estate developers when he was a state and local official in Maryland.

Judge Blair is no longer directing the jury's operation. He withdrew on Aug. 15 after it was announced that Vice-President Agnew was one of the targets of the inquiry.

The grand jury investigating the Vice-President is one of four federal grand juries making inquiries in Baltimore. A second special grand jury is investigating organized crime and gambling, and a third is investigating narcotics. A regular federal grand jury handles routine federal investigations.

22-Member Jury
The Agnew grand jury has 22 members—13 men and nine women. Edward S. Northrup, the chief U. S. District judge in Baltimore, has ordered newsmen not to publish the names of members of the panel.

The jurors, who were selected by computer, range in age from 28 to 68 years. Three are over 60, seven are between 50 and 60, seven between 40 and 50, and four between 30 and 40.

Federal grand juries in Maryland are chosen from lists of registered voters. Each grand jury picks every hundredth name from about 1.8 million voters to make up a jury list of 18,000.

Random Sampling
Members of both grand juries and trial juries are chosen from this list, with court officials selecting from the top down. Since the voter lists are not on the computers at random, panels reflect a cross section of the state.

Grand jury members are paid \$30 a day and expenses for 10 days they are in session. Since being impaneled, the Agnew grand jury has met on Thursday.

The grand jury has indicated that it is investigating the corruption of Maryland's Executive N. Delaney.

Sixteen of the 22 members of the jury must vote at indictment.

More Expected
U.S. Attorney George Beall has said that he expects the grand jury to indict other public officials.

Judge Blair was state secretary of state while Mr. Agnew was governor, and was appointed a federal judge in 1971. He disavowed himself from directing the Agnew grand jury last month after Mr. Beall announced that the investigation included the Vice-President.

A judge from outside Maryland is expected to preside if the grand jury makes a report on Mr. Agnew.

Probe Resumes In Murder Case Of Delon Driver

VERSAILLES, France, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—A new investigation into the murder of Stefan Markovic, driver-bodyguard of movie actor Alain Delon, opened here yesterday.

The body of Markovic, a Yugoslavian who was also a film stand-in for Mr. Delon, was found trussed up in a mattress covered on a rubbish dump near Versailles almost five years ago. He had been shot through the head.

The mystery of his death has not yet been solved, and witnesses were last heard in the case three years ago.

A Corsican restaurant owner, Francois Marcanioni, was charged with complicity in the murder, but was released on bail after appearing nearly a year in prison. He was among witnesses to be heard in the new investigation.

Japan Urges Russians To Bar Rocket Tests

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Japan today decided to ask the Soviet Union to cancel a series of rocket tests because it will affect Japanese air and sea routes and fishing operations.

The Soviet Union has announced that it will launch weather observation rockets into areas near Japan.

Two Firebombs Found In London Suburbs

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Two firebombs were found in two stores in Weybridge, Greater London, today, 23 miles north of London. Police said they were similar to devices planted in the London area during recent weeks, probably by Irish extremists.

The two incendiary devices were found in shops located 300 yards apart in the suburban town. Scotland Yard's bomb squad was called in and a spokesman said: "There was no fire and no one was hurt."

There have been 32 bomb incidents in English centers since mid-August. One army officer died and several civilians have been injured. The Irish Republican Army has been accused of conducting the campaign.

Norway Policeman Slain

STAVANGER, Norway, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—An escaped prisoner shot and killed a pursuing policeman today, police reported. Norway's first murder of a police officer in many years. The prisoner was captured later.

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(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast at 1700 GMT, 24°; at 1300 GMT, 23°.)

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Seeking to Discount Victory

Senate Unit Issues 1st Memo By Nixon-Lindsay Election

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The first memorandum from President Nixon released during the course of the Senate Watergate hearings yesterday showed that the President was concerned about the 1969 election victory of John V. Lindsay as mayor of New York.

Food Prices Hit Record High in U.S. Last Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Another set of figures has been released by the government documenting what most U.S. consumers probably already know: that food prices are at record levels.

The Agriculture Department reported that the annual cost of a market basket of farm-produced food was \$1,563, based on August prices.

An annual market basket is defined as the department says will be needed by a typical household of four persons for a full year. The new level is the highest in the history of the index, which was set at \$1,250 in 1967, or 24.8 percent increase over August, 1972.

No Foul Play Found

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—There was no evidence of foul play in a Chicago plane crash last December in which 45 persons died, including the wife of a government investigator.

The National Transportation Safety Board said the crash was caused by pilot error. Passengers who died included a former White House aide, a former U.S. ambassador, and a former U.S. senator.

Kissinger Denies Involvement in Ellsberg Profile Request

By Bernard Gwertzman

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger firmly denied yesterday that he had anything to do with the 1971 request for psychiatric profile of Daniel Ellsberg by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Senate Watergate committee made public on Tuesday an Ellsberg profile submitted by Dr. Bernard M. Malloy, a staff psychiatrist for the CIA, who quoted David M. Young Jr., a former White House official, who once served in Kissinger's office, as having told him that the request for the agency profile came from Mr. Kissinger and John D. DeLoach, who was then the White House domestic adviser.

Mr. Kissinger, at a news conference at the U.S. mission to the United Nations, said: "I did not know of any request for a profile, never saw this profile, and I never discussed the subject with David Young."

He said that if Young had used a name, as reported by Dr. Malloy, it was used without authorization. Mr. Kissinger stressed that he did not, in fact, know whether Young had made the request in the way cited by Dr. Malloy, asserting he had only the affidavit to go on.

Romney Rejects Utah Senate Race

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—George M. Romney, a former governor of Michigan, said today that he would not run next year for the U.S. Senate seat held by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett, R., Utah, who is retiring.

"Considering the possibility this would open up to render meaningful service in a critical period, I have searched diligently and prayerfully in writing a decision," said Mr. Romney, a former secretary of housing and urban development in the Nixon administration.

As a result, I have concluded not to run for the U.S. Senate seat from Utah," said Mr. Romney, who was a GOP presidential contender in 1968.

Saigon-Hanoi Talks

PARIS, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong today traded accusations of military aggression at the 37th session of their political talks.

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MIDDLE—This very extra-curricular activity took place at Lake Superior State College in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where freshmen and sophomores took part in the fun and games trying to grab a freshman cap from the top of greased pole. The mad climb was part of the kicking off of the new school year.

Two Ex-POWs Are Censured But Navy Charges Dropped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).

—After three months of intensive personal investigation, Navy Secretary John W. Warner said today he has dropped charges of mutiny and misconduct pending against two former prisoners of war.

Although deciding against summoning the two men before courts-martial, Secretary Warner publicly censured them for their actions during years in North Vietnamese prison camps.

Rear Adm. James B. Stockdale filed the charges on June 22 against Marine Lt. Col. Edson Wright Miller, 41, of Newport Beach, Calif., and Navy Capt. Walter E. Wilber, 43, of Columbia Crossroads, Pa. Both officers were fighter pilots downed over North Vietnam.

Adm. Stockdale accused them of mutiny, aiding the enemy, failure to obey an order and related charges, including attempting to stir disloyalty among other prisoners.

Mr. Warner ordered that letters of censure be placed in the files of the officers, both of whom are leaving military service. Capt. Wilber already has requested retirement and Col. Miller will receive a 60 percent medical disability retirement rating.

In a statement, Mr. Warner said that there was sufficient evidence against the two men to summon them before public courts-martial. He said, however, that the benefits of such proceedings "would be more than offset by the disruptive effects such proceedings would be found to have upon the entire community of former POWs and their families."

The Navy Secretary said that the need to call witnesses would force some of the 556 POWs returned to the United States to relive their imprisonment. Military charges still are pending against seven of the 556, but the Navy said it was not pursuing them.

U.S. Fighter Crashes At Naples, Killing 2

NAPLES, Sept. 27 (AP).—A U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom jet fighter flipped over on landing and burst into flames at Capodichino Airport here early today.

The two men aboard were thrown out of the aircraft and killed. The fighter was flying back to the United States after having taken part in the NATO Deep Furrow exercise in the eastern Mediterranean. It had taken off from Turkey and was landing in Naples to refuel.

When it touched down, one of the main landing gear broke. The aircraft grazed a wing on the ground and turned over.

Neon Blackout in Oregon Gives Glimmer of New Ehrlichman Job

OLENEDEN BEACH, Ore., Sept. 27 (AP).—Gov. Tom McCall said yesterday that former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman wants to meet with him next week on behalf of the nation's neon sign manufacturers.

Gov. McCall said Mr. Ehrlichman wants to discuss his order blocking out outdoor commercial signs and other lighting throughout Oregon in an effort to save electricity. The state faces a power crisis because water levels are low at reservoirs and hydroelectric dams in the Northwest.

The governor said he understood Mr. Ehrlichman has been retained by the National Sign Association "because the order interferes with all sorts of leases and sales" of signs.

"You'd be interested, I think, in the name of the attorney who wants to come down and see me next week," Gov. McCall said during a news conference. "It is John Ehrlichman."

Gov. McCall said Mr. Ehrlichman's request was made in a telephone call to an aide. Another McCall assistant said a time for a meeting had not been set.

Pentagon officials say those charges probably will be dismissed, too.

Former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird had adopted a policy against prosecuting any of the POWs. But in the system of military justice, a serviceman may file charges of illegal action against another serviceman, which also accounts for the seven cases outstanding.

Capt. Wilber has acknowledged making anti-war statements at the request of the North Vietnamese while he was imprisoned.

When he was shot down on June 16, 1968, Capt. Wilber was the executive officer of a Navy carrier-based squadron of Phantom F-4 jets.

Col. Miller was shot down on Oct. 13, 1967, also while piloting a Phantom.

Hurricane Loses Force

LA PAZ, Mexico, Sept. 27 (AP).—The hurricane designated as Irah came to a halt in the Pacific off northwestern Mexico yesterday after grazing the Baja California peninsula, where it destroyed scores of homes and toppled hundreds of palm trees.

The storm lost much of its intensity during the night.

AEC Dump Is Suspected

BROOMFIELD, Colo., Sept. 27 (UPI).—The Colorado Health Department has found radioactive contamination in Broomfield's drinking-water supply and has traced the source to waste dumps at an Atomic Energy Commission nuclear weapons factory at Rocky Flats, five miles to the west.

Tritium, or radioactive hydrogen, was found in the town's water in concentrations 10 times the normal background radiation level. It was also found in the urine of Broomfield residents.

Gov. John Vanderhoof termed the discovery "alarming but not dangerous."

Amid growing national concern over possible contamination by radioactive wastes, this is the first known case of such waste—possibly buried years ago—passing through ground water, reaching a community's drinking water and being consumed in measurable quantities by people. In this case, the radiation turned up in a surface reservoir that serves most of Broomfield's 13,000 residents.

Broomfield is 10 miles northwest of Denver.

The Colorado Health Department has had the Rocky Flats facility under surveillance for possible contamination for more than two years. A sharp increase in tritium levels was discovered in April. The federal Environmental Protection Agency confirmed these findings before the information was presented to the governor last week.

Possibility Discounted

Radioactive wastes have been dumped or stored underground at sites throughout the country for 30 years. Some storage tanks have been found to be leaking but Atomic Energy Commission officials have largely discounted the possibility that contaminants could pass through the ground, into underground water and, eventually, into potable water supplies.

State health officials said the amount of radiation in Broomfield's water was far below the level judged to be harmful, but they noted that tritium levels have fluctuated greatly since they were first discovered in April and that they increased near the site of the Rocky Flats plant.

The radiation is measured in picocuries. Normal background radiation in Colorado is about 1,200 picocuries per liter of water, health officials said. The highest reading for Broomfield's water reservoir was 23,000 picocuries per liter of water, on April 24.

Tracing the contamination upstream from Broomfield's reservoir, state health officials on May 24 tested a creek one mile east of the Rocky Flats plant and found a tritium concentration of 3 million picocuries a liter of creek water. Most state standards set 1 million picocuries a liter as the limit for safety.

Last week, water sampled near a plutonium recovery building at Rocky Flats showed 102,440 picocuries of tritium radiation a liter. Water near a dump north of the plant had a reading of 23,000 picocuries a liter.

Plutonium Triggers

The \$300-million Rocky Flats factory makes plutonium triggers for nuclear weapons. The chief private contractor is the Dow Chemical Co. About 3,700 persons are employed there.

FBI Reports Violent Crime Increases 4%

Murders Increase 9% In First Half of 1973

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—A stable increase in murders in cities and rural areas pushed the nation's violent crime rate up 4 percent in the first half of this year, the FBI said yesterday.

The murder rate rose by 9 percent compared with the same period a year ago, the agency said in its six-month report of uniform crime statistics.

The three other categories of violent crimes—rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—rose by smaller percentages, and property crimes decreased by 2 percent nationwide.

The FBI measurement showed an overall decrease of 1 percent in serious crimes because the property crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft are far more numerous than violent offenses.

The report is based on figures submitted by more than 5,000 state and local police agencies.

Property Crimes Drop

Cities of more than 25,000 persons listed a 3 percent drop in property crimes and a 3 percent boost in violent crimes.

Murder soared by 17 percent in rural areas and by 8 percent each in suburbs and cities. In the cities of more than 1 million, murder rose by 12 percent.

In New York City, for example, there were 818 murders reported in the first half of this year compared with 734 for the same period a year ago. In Chicago, murders rose from 336 to 436 for the six-month period.

According to the FBI breakdown, the largest increase in any crime category was a 37 percent jump in the murder rate in cities of under 10,000.

Assaults Increase

The number of rapes jumped 8 percent in cities of more than 25,000, 6 percent in the suburbs and 16 percent in rural areas.

The number of assaults increased 7 percent in cities, 16 percent in suburbs and 11 percent in rural areas.

Nationwide, rape and assault each rose 8 percent and robbery increased by 1 percent.

The national percentages showed decreases in only two of the seven crime categories—larceny by 3 percent and auto theft by 1 percent. Burglary was up 1 percent.

Although most big cities reported decreases in property crimes, suburbs and rural areas reflected increases ranging as high as a 14 percent boost in auto theft in rural areas.

Despite the increase in violent crimes, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said of the report: "I am encouraged to see that the statistics continue to show a leveling off of the great increase in crime that occurred during the 1960s."

Mr. Richardson has criticized the FBI crime reporting system as an inaccurate and incomplete measurement.

'They Wanted Blood; They Were Mad Because She Didn't Jump'

DANIA, Fla., Sept. 27 (UPI).

—A crowd of 300 persons cheered last night when Gloria J. Polizzi climbed to the top of a 150-foot-high water tower and threatened to jump.

"Higher... higher..." they chanted as the heavyset woman neared the 2-foot-square platform at the top of the tower.

Then policemen and firemen who rushed to the scene managed to calm Miss Polizzi, 27. The crowd grew angry.

"Jump... jump... go ahead and jump, bitch, they're gonna lock you up anyway," they shouted.

At 8 p.m., two hours after the police had arrived, a doctor persuaded Miss Polizzi to come down.

As firemen Eugene Jewell and Robert Miller started up a ladder to help Miss Polizzi, the crowd began screaming obscenities and throwing stones and debris at police and the rescue squad, witnesses said.

"They wanted blood," said Capt. Cecil Stewart of the Broward County sheriff's office. "They were mad because she didn't jump. I couldn't believe it."

When Miss Polizzi and the firemen reached the ground, the crowd surged forward and

smashed the windshield of a police car that was going to rush her to Hollywood Hospital for psychiatric observation. She was reportedly despondent after losing her job.

"We finally managed to get her out of here in one of our cars," Capt. Stewart said.

Miss Polizzi is white, the crowd was black. Dania police chief Fred Willis said the incident may have been racial, "but I just don't know."

"I can't understand what the hell is wrong with society," he said. "Here we were trying to save a life and we've got 300 people screaming for blood."

Figure in Medgar Evers Case Reported Found With a Bomb

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27 (AP).

—Byron De La Beckwith, whose two trials for the 1963 sniper murder of Mississippi civil rights leader Medgar Evers ended in jury deadlocks that resulted in his release, was arrested today with a dynamite bomb, police said.

Police intelligence officers were waiting for Mr. Beckwith and stopped him as he drove into the city at 3 a.m. In addition to the dynamite bomb, which was rigged with a clock timer that was ticking, police said that Mr. Beckwith carried three rifles, a pistol, several boxes of ammunition and the barrel from a 50-caliber machine gun.

Officers said the bomb, containing "a large amount" of dynamite, was set to explode within 12 hours of the time when it was found and disarmed.

A spokesman said that police have a theory on what Mr. Beckwith was planning to do with the bomb but he declined to reveal the theory, saying that to do so would amount to commenting on the evidence.

To Sell China

At Parish Prison, Mr. Beckwith, a 32-year-old Greenville, Miss., salesman, said: "I was coming to New Orleans to sell china."

Asked about the bomb, he said: "I'll just say a lot of dynamite is used in the [Mississippi River] Delta to blow up stumps." He would not tell newsmen if he planned to blow up any tree stumps in New Orleans.

A police spokesman refused to give details about what led them to the arrest, except that they had information that Mr. Beckwith was coming to New Orleans to commit a crime.

In Criminal Court, Mr. Beckwith was booked on state charges of aggravated assault, carrying concealed weapons and attempted aggravated arson.

Magistrate Robert Collins asked the basis of the arson charge. A spokesman for the district attorney's office said that he did not know, but it must be valid since intelligence officers "very, very rarely make arrests." The intelligence unit specializes in subversive activities, civil rights and organized crime.

Mr. Beckwith was ordered held on \$8,500 bond on the state charges, and he began efforts to raise it. However, before he could post the necessary \$850 to get a bonding company to bail him out, federal officials asked the state to hold Mr. Beckwith for them in connection with the explosive aspect of the case. He was then held in lieu of bond.

Magistrate Collins scheduled a preliminary hearing for Oct. 19. Technically, Mr. Beckwith still could be brought to trial for the Evers killing, but officials acknowledged earlier this year that the case was in limbo.

The statute of limitation never runs out on a murder charge," Assistant District Attorney Tom Royals said in Jackson, the Mississippi capital. "You can try it any time. So, from a strict, technical, legal sense, it never dies. But, realistically, it does die."

Bugging Hearings Resume Tuesday

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).

—The Senate Watergate bugging hearings resumed Tuesday and there is no official word on who the first witness will be.

Those tentatively scheduled for early appearances include Kenneth Kashigian, an aide to presidential speechwriter Patrick J. Buchanan, and Donald Segretti, the former Nixon agent who has agreed to plead guilty to charges stemming from illegal political sabotage against Democrats.

When the hearings resume, they will not be televised live. The three major networks announced yesterday the termination of the system under which each network broadcast the hearings each third day.

U.S. Reverses Embargo Stand, Grants 6 Copters to Pakistan

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI).

—The United States last week secretly decided to let Pakistan keep six helicopters sent there to fight floods in August, despite an embargo on the delivery of military weapons to south Asia.

The decision was made during the visit of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Washington. It rescinded an earlier agreement to withdraw the helicopters later this month.

In confirming that a decision to transfer the helicopters had been made, State Department officials last night said that the helicopters are unarmed and, therefore, the action is not contrary to present U.S. policy.

Military specialists noted, however, that the type of aircraft involved, the Huey UH-1, was a U.S. military workhorse in the Vietnamese war and saw service both as a gunship and as a troop transporter.

Serious Repercussions

The U.S. decision could have serious repercussions both in India, which is concerned about the warm support shown by the administration to Pakistan, and in Congress, where there is strong opposition to any continuation of military assistance to the Asian subcontinent.

During his visit to Washington last week, Mr. Bhutto publicly recognized the sensitivity of the military aid question when he said he was aware of "the mood in Congress and in the public."

The rapid administration turnaround on the helicopters surprised officials of the Agency for International Development, who have been supervising flood relief in Pakistan.

Only a week ago yesterday, the State Department sent word to the AID mission in Pakistan that a request for the helicopters to remain could not be approved, government sources said. The request reportedly had been made by the Pakistani Foreign Secretary, Aga Shahi.

Boyle Is Conscious But Still 'Critical'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—W.A. (Tony) Boyle, 71, a former head of the United Mine Workers Union, regained consciousness today but a hospital spokesman said he was still in critical condition after an apparent suicide attempt.

The spokesman at George Washington University Hospital said Boyle, who had been unconscious since taking an overdose of barbiturates Monday night, the eve of a scheduled court appearance on a murder conspiracy charge, was awake.



Byron De La Beckwith during his trial for the slaying of Medgar Evers.

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Mr. Agnew's Case

In appealing to the House of Representatives for a legislative investigation of the charges against him, Mr. Agnew has a case. It may not be one that can be successfully pleaded "at this point in time," but it deserves more than the curt pair of sentences with which Carl Albert, Speaker of the House, dismissed it.

In the first place, it is unquestionably true that the Vice-President has been injured by the sweeping assumptions that have been made as a result of very sparse facts that have been leaked to the public about his possible association with corruption in the affairs of Maryland and of Baltimore County. This was not Watergate, in which a dramatic, clearly criminal, event was shown, link by link, to lead into the Oval Room of the White House, leaving only one of the links in doubt: that which connected the break-in to the President. Rather, Mr. Agnew was tied in the public mind to inquiries into, and legal proceedings against, a wide-ranging system of kickbacks and extortion in Maryland almost before that public mind was aware that the investigation was under way, much less that it had more than local significance.

On this basis many damaging implications have been drawn against the Vice-President, his relations with the President and the Department of Justice, on the flimsiest of factual material. Whether there is fire beneath all of this smoke will, doubtless, be revealed in due course. But in the meanwhile, Mr. Agnew can justly complain of the smoke. It has harmed his reputation, certainly, and it may well have compromised his ability, and that of the public, to get at unprejudiced truth.

Then there is the constitutional question.

The precedents, like those involved in Watergate, are conflicting and indecisive as to whether the man who holds the highest executive post in the country (or he who would normally succeed to the presidency if it became vacant between elections) is answerable to the judiciary which interprets the law. Thus far in the Watergate cases, the courts have sought to avert a confrontation on this question by suggesting compromises in which Mr. Nixon would cooperate voluntarily as President, and not as just another citizen facing a legal order.

In the case of the President, such a course could be dictated by the office of the presidency under the U.S. Constitution—the man who appoints judges with legislative consent. There is also the practical matter that the law enforcement machinery of government is very largely in presidential hands.

Do these considerations apply also to the Vice-President? He does not have presidential powers—does he, elected on the same national basis as the President, have presidential privileges? In turning to Congress, Mr. Agnew did appeal to the one body which does have unquestionable authority, under organic law, to pass judgment on both the executive and the judiciary. Whether this was simply a desperate maneuver on the Vice-President's part of a legitimate recourse to a forum where the ultimate power resides may be disputable. But it is also irrelevant to the constitutional issue. A congressional investigation might delay the ordinary processes of law; it would not necessarily circumvent them. And neither the controversial quality of Mr. Agnew's public personality, nor the smoky assumptions that have surrounded him should bar him from a hearing on this very important aspect of his case.

Oil, Grain and the Trade Talks

The ponderous process of world trade negotiation has now begun, to the accompaniment of loud public fanfare and quiet private doubts. The doubts arise from the basic aims of the negotiations, which are now to a significant degree obsolete. These trade talks were originally organized as a further attempt to reduce protectionism among the rich nations, and open up markets for the poor. But the world's economy has changed suddenly and profoundly over the past year or two. The central issue now is not so much the various countries' attempts to shut out each other's goods. To the contrary, the real and pressing danger is the savage competition for access to limited supplies of those imported goods crucial to every nation's life—above all, grain and oil.

The world has no rules for distributing scarce commodities. Or, more accurately, it rations them to the highest bidder by raising prices. Currently that means soaring commodity prices that are inciting spectacular inflation rates in the industrial countries, and are lifting these goods altogether beyond the reach of the poor. It is an efficient process, in a mechanical sense, but it is intolerably disruptive and cruel. The trade negotiators seem to be commencing a long, solemn discussion of barriers to imports, at a moment when their governments at home are scrambling frantically to grab the imports that they need.

Nearly two years ago, at the time of the first American devaluation, the leading nations all agreed that they ought to work out orderly new rules for world trade and money. The long labor of reorganizing the monetary system is under way at the International Monetary Fund's meeting in Nairobi. The parallel reform of the trading rules, after months of preparation, now has formally begun with a meeting of 103 nations in Tokyo. They published a formal declaration pledging themselves to seek "the expansion and ever-greater liberalization of world trade." That is an admirable objective, but it is not at the moment the most important one. Nor is it likely to be the most important one for some years to come.

The great symbol of the sudden reversal of the issues is the United States and its wretchedly battered trade policy. After years

of drumming on the European Common Market to loosen its barriers to American farm products, last June the United States swung around without notice and embargoed the export of soybeans on which those same Europeans were counting. Meanwhile, after 15 years of limiting U.S. imports of foreign oil, in order to keep our domestic prices up, the Americans are now desperately trying to buy enough fuel oil in Europe to get themselves through the coming winter.

The most urgent business for trade negotiators these days are those two commodities, food and oil. In both cases, there will be no international agreement at all unless the United States takes the initiative. But the United States does not seem to have any very clear idea precisely what it wants to do with either of them.

Regarding oil, the importing nations need an agreement on dividing up the available supplies, whatever they may be. Granted, an agreement would be agonizingly difficult to work out. But month after month of snarling and squabbling among the oil-fueled nations would inflict catastrophic damage on the relationships that have, for a generation, guaranteed world stability.

The prospects for an international grain system are, if anything, even dimmer. Solutions exist. Last week a group of eminent economists from Japan, Europe and the United States met in Washington at the Brookings Institution and worked out a draft plan for an international grain reserve. It would be expensive and complicated. It would require a kind of international consultation and joint action reaching well beyond the rather rudimentary procedures of the present trade and monetary systems. The only thing to be said for it is the cost of the alternative, in recurrent inflation, panic and anger.

The trade meeting in Tokyo was a sign of progress. The negotiations are now under way. But they are like a big ship, difficult to turn under full steam. There is a risk that this huge enterprise, with 103 nations aboard, will keep sailing ahead, by sheer force of momentum, toward an obsolete purpose instead of turning to the work that most needs to be done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

East-West Détente

The West cannot risk pursuing policies based solely on the hope that they will create an atmosphere conducive to evolution in the Soviet Union. It must move step by step, testing the ground all the way, and progress is therefore bound to depend on evolution in the Soviet Union, whether directly negotiated or not. The only question is what can reasonably be expected.

Obviously, the Soviet Union will not sud-

denly become a liberal democracy, nor can the West negotiate basic changes in the system. It is, however, justified for moral and practical reasons in maintaining pressure on the Soviet Union to conform to certain generally accepted standards in regard to human rights—standards to which the Soviet Union already pays lip service and which it has already agreed to admit into the negotiations.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

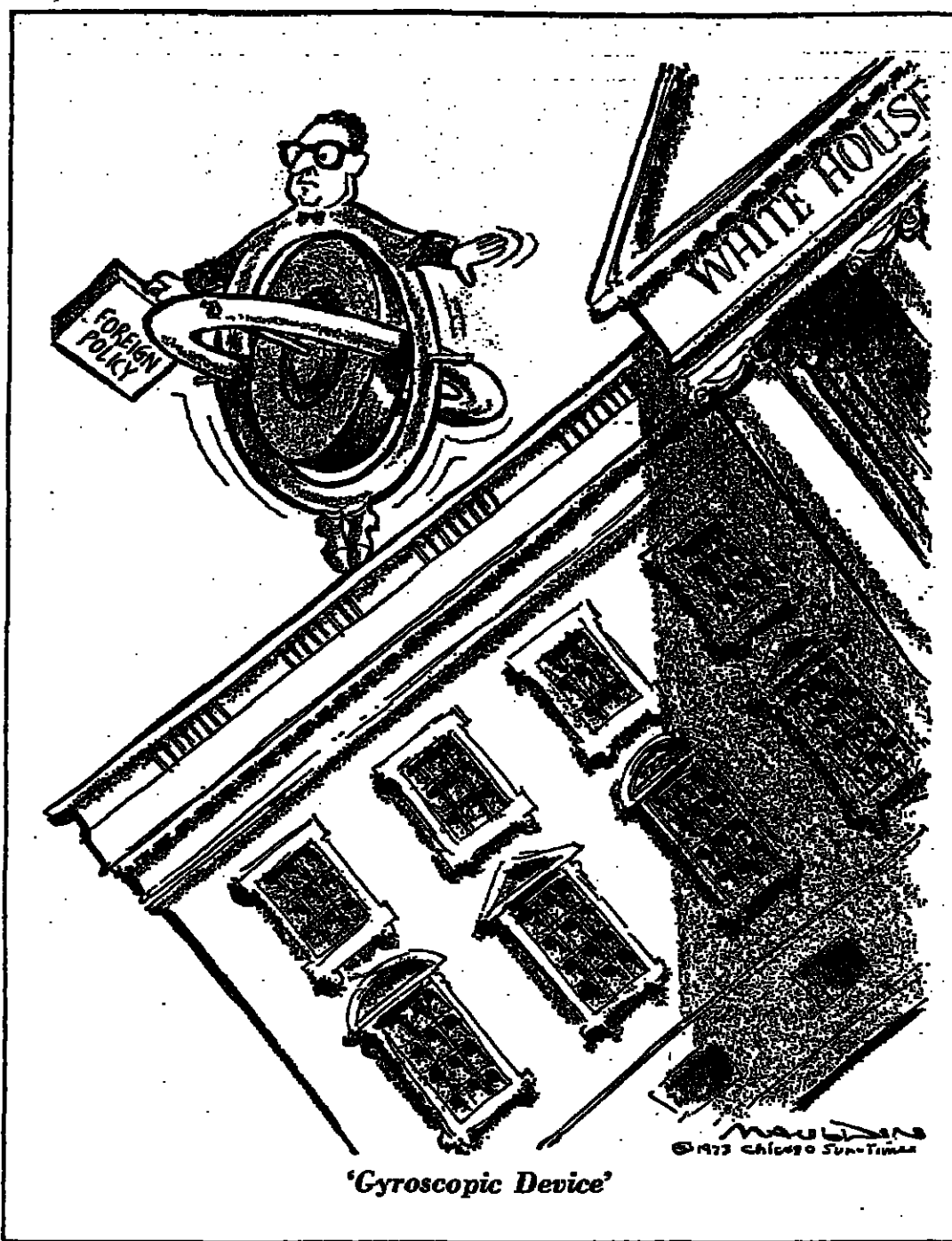
September 23, 1898

NEW YORK—It is evident that the objection raised to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's eligibility for Governor of New York State has fallen through. The colorful and dynamic commander of the famous Rough Riders has not only been nominated at the Republican party convention at Saratoga, N.Y., but he has obtained more than three times as many ballots as were cast for his rival, Governor Black.

Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1923

NEW YORK—Absence certainly makes the heart grow fonder, and this is certainly true for Dr. Frederick Kendall, President of the United Lutheran Churches in America. Before leaving for Europe, from which he has just returned, he testified the morals of the American youth, particularly the girls. But his first words upon returning were filled with praise for the "wholesome American girl."



Political Crisis in the U.S.

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—It is as if we were living a chapter of history, with fresh revelations of a system's crisis at each turn of the page. The Agnew drama disposes of the claim that we were somehow past the crisis of American institutions. Even after these past months, it hits with the force of an earthquake—and one that will not shake Spiro Agnew alone.

For reasons both legal and political, the Vice-President's proposal that the House of Representatives investigate bribery charges against him was never a starter. But it did do something. It showed how grave a part the Agnew problem may play in a broader challenge to President Nixon's authority.

Congressmen are not equipped by nature or function to conduct the equivalent of a judicial inquiry. Speaker Carl Albert was quite correct when he rejected the Agnew proposal as premature, but the reasons would remain if Agnew renewed it after an indictment.

When there is a case for impeachment, the House must perform its constitutional duty. But here there is a large legal doubt. Does the U.S. Constitution contemplate impeachment for offenses before a man took office, as alleged in Agnew's case? The only precedent, the case of Vice-President Schuyler Colfax in 1872, said no. It seems unlikely now that the House would undertake what amounts to an impeachment proceeding with no clear legal objection at the end.

On the other hand, the legal advice given Agnew that he cannot be put to a criminal trial while in office has some weight. To compel evidence from a President or Vice-President, or even to indict one, is one thing. But the strongest reasons of state argue against the idea that the man who controls our defenses should be held for days or weeks in a courtroom, and the same may be true of one who may at any moment assume the presidency.

Those legal assessments, if correct, present a terrible political prospect: criminal charges hanging over the Vice-President of the United States, unresolvable, for more than three years. That is more than this country ought to bear.

The obvious way out is resignation. That asks a good deal of Spiro Agnew; he would be giving up his constitutional defenses to any criminal charges. And the solution has a more profound flaw: It would offend the fundamental American sense of fairness.

Comparisons

Agnew may or may not have taken bribes as a Maryland official; we have not seen the evidence. The crime, if such it was, is not to be condoned. But it involves only personal enrichment, not an assault on the U.S. Constitution. And so, if he were forced from office, Americans would be bound to make some resentful comparisons.

It was not Spiro Agnew whose agents sought to rig the 1972 election by sabotaging the opposition party's choice of a candidate. It was not Agnew whose plumbers broke into a psychiatrist's office in search of material to smear a criminal defendant.

It was not Agnew who offered a job to the judge presiding over the trial of that defendant. It was not Agnew who taped all the conversations in his office without advising others.

It was not Agnew who ordered wiretaps on highly respected officials and journalists.

It was not Agnew whose cabinet members and lawyers and personal aides committed acts for which they now face prosecution.

It was not Agnew who said the courts should deal with Watergate and then withheld critical evidence from them.

It was not Agnew who bombed a neutral country in secret, who enlarged the Indochina war and kept it going for four more years, who hid the facts from Congress.

The country knows who it was. It understands with great clarity that the source of the trouble rotting America's natural optimism and decency is not Spiro Agnew but Richard Nixon.

Americans have been reluctant to face the uncertainty and the threat to political legitimacy involved in changing a president.

Those are wise concerns, but they have been overtaken by facts.

The uncertainty and loss of legitimacy that afflict our politics stem from Richard Nixon. Nothing that happens to Spiro Agnew can help. In the circumstances the only real solution is a complete and cleansing change: resignation of both the President and the Vice-President, and the succession by law of Speaker Albert or of someone chosen under the 25th Amendment.

That is an extraordinary remedy, but we are suffering from an extraordinary illness. The time has come to face the real problem—time especially for conservatives such as Barry Goldwater, who do not avert their eyes from difficult truths. One or more of them must sooner or later go to the President and tell him that the torment of the American system cannot end while he remains in office.

Kissinger and U.S. Politics

By Joseph Kraft

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The primacy of domestic politics was just illustrated by nothing so much as Henry Kissinger's debut as secretary of state here in the United Nations. Even in private negotiations every move the secretary made was dominated by the American scene.

What emerged was the prospect of a diplomacy very remote from the acrobatics which have characterized Mr. Kissinger's past record.

Consider, first, the one area of business handled by Mr. Kissinger here this week where spectacular possibilities do exist—the Arab-Israeli dispute in the Near East. At a luncheon with a group of Arab diplomats, the secretary of state made it clear that the United States would not impose any outside scheme on Israel. But he added that Washington "understands your point of view."

The implication was that, while the United States would not act in the matter openly, a lot might be done privately. If it was a matter of secret meetings, Mr. Kissinger probably could arrange some rooms in, say, Malta. Once negotiations between the Arabs and Israel were engaged, he seemed to be hinting, he would be prepared to press the Israelis hard for accommodation.

Odds Tilted

Insofar as there is any chance for Mr. Kissinger to duplicate his past diplomatic coups, that approach in the Near East might be fruitful. But Mr. Kissinger's great reputation has already tilted the odds against him.

The Arab diplomats here seem to have convinced themselves that since Mr. Kissinger is a Jew, not subject to Zionist pressures, he will be able, unlike other American diplomats, to pin back Israel's ears. Rumors are current among Arab diplomats that Mr. Kissinger has already worked out a new approach.

The rumors are false. But they signify that the removal of the new secretary of state as a puller of rabbits from diplomatic hats has excited expectations which cannot be realized. So even in the one area where a great success is possible, it seems unlikely.

Even more important than the

Near East was the matter of dealing with the Soviet Union. Mr. Kissinger met privately with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to review the state of Big Two relations. They confirmed opportunities for moving ahead in arms control and increased trade.

But congressional opinion regarding the recent Soviet crackdown on civil liberties is so strong that Mr. Kissinger was not able to operate as though it didn't exist. He pointed out to the Soviet diplomat that the administration's proposal to give Russia most-favored-nation treaty status as part of its trade bill was in deep trouble. He told Mr. Gromyko that the Jackson amendment, requiring Soviet progress in increasing emigration and civil liberties as a price for economic concessions, was supported by a broad coalition of forces—not, as the Russians sometimes like to believe, just a handful of Zionist lobbyists.

Mr. Gromyko was not able to ignore the issue. In his formal speech Tuesday he made a sharp reference to those who "arrogate the right to instruct others as to who should resolve matters of emigration from this or that country." Thus the issue of détente and civil liberties has been brought out into the open.

Letters

Plea Bargaining

In a country such as the United States, there is supposedly justice under the law, and that no one is more equal than anyone else. If Agnew is proved innocent by due process of law, he should be allowed to fulfill his obligations as Vice-President and the incident should be completely forgotten. However, if he is proved guilty he should be immediately stripped of his office and go to jail.

In a situation as this, which has the odor of corruption in high political places, this idea of plea bargaining is repugnant and will only weaken what little faith is left in honest government.

New Moves by Sadat Winning Arab Acclaim

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Sept. 27.—Arab diplomats here believe that President Anwar Sadat has gained substantial political strength at home and in the Arab world as a result of recent events.

The eyes of the world are fixed on King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and what he is going to do to carry out his threats of using oil and financial resources in the Arab cause. But it is Mr. Sadat who is the chief beneficiary, initiator and architect of the realignment of Arab leaders. It was his idea that they bury their differences and it was he, at least in Egyptian eyes, who persuaded Faisal to try on the mantle of leadership.

It was not lost on the Egyptian public that King Hussein came to Cairo rather than waiting in Amman for President Sadat and President Rafiq al-Assad of Syria, as would have been logical since it was they who initiated the breach that had to be healed.

Gets Credit

Egyptian newspapers gave Mr. Sadat credit for persuading the Jordanian king to release hundreds of political prisoners, including key figures of the Palestinian resistance.

The Egyptian leader emerges then as everyone's friend. He was able to gain the support of King Faisal, the archconservative, while managing to avoid a break with Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya, the arch-revolutionary. Significantly, the Cairo newspapers that announced the resumption of relations with Jordan also published a congratulatory message from King Hassan II of Morocco, who shares with Faisal and Hussein the special enmity of Col. Qadhafi.

There are reports, moreover, that some of the political leaders of al-Fatah, the main Palestinian guerrilla organization, would like to move to Cairo from Lebanon. And the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, sent a letter some days ago saying, according to informed sources, that he would like a resumption of the Soviet-Egyptian dialogue.

All this is heady stuff. President Sadat emerges as the healer of Arab wounds, the skillful diplomat and manipulator. While Cairo commentators concede that the future largely lies in Faisal's hands, they are obviously delighted that everything has gone so well so far.

Compared to Nasser

Comparisons with the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser come to people's minds whenever the government makes a major move. In this case his successor's methods could not have been more different from his.

As a leading analyst put it recently, there are two ways for

an Egyptian president to make Cairo the focal point of Arab affairs. Mr. Nasser did it by taking the lead of Arab nationalism, announcing an Arab ideology, appealing to the Arab masses everywhere, imposing his concept on other Arab leaders and making events in every Arab country his business.

Mr. Sadat, the analyst says, has done it by being modest, almost meek. An Egyptian ruler, he says, has no pretensions to run anyone else's affairs. Unlike Nasser, he solicits advice from other Arab leaders and follows it, even when it turns out to be wrong—as was the case with King Faisal's prediction that the United States would change its policy in the Middle East if Egypt ended the Soviet military presence.

Having listened to the advice of his peers, President Sadat, according to this view, is forcing a closing on the moral and political debts that other Arab leaders, including Faisal, owe him.

Oil in Equation

Informed sources say that King Faisal decided to make oil a part of the power equation between the Arabs and Israel, mainly because he felt betrayed by Washington and guilty about the prediction he made to Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Sadat launched his bid for Saudi support last December, according to the sources, having waited for the American election to see whether Faisal's prediction would come true. When Washington failed to react he concluded that the only possible support could come from the wealthy Arab leaders, who could put pressure on the Nixon administration. Since then he has crisscrossed down on unruly students and purged nearly a hundred journalists, silencing the only articulate voices that could have been raised against his reconciliation with the conservative Arab leaders and his decision to choose a long-term approach to the problem of Israel.

In the spring, the president became his own premier "for a specific task and a limited period," as he put it, and launched a campaign of psychological mobilization for "total confrontation" with the Israelis. Whether he followed a preconceived plan or whether it just happened, many observers now believe that his actions were political and psychological requisites for his approach to Faisal and Hussein.

Popular feeling in Egypt is such that a long-term policy toward Israel is possible only when it is supported and surrounded by the concept of confrontation.

Rise of Prices

While attention is focused on foreign policy, internal economic difficulties persist. Prices have been rising steeply and there have been sporadic shortages of such necessities as rice, coffee and cooking oil.

The government, acknowledging the shortages, has promised to provide ample supplies before Ramadan, the month of daytime fasting, which begins today. Ramadan is a time for presents, individual and official; for a government to allow food shortages then would be to play with political dynamite.

The Sadat government recently announced a program of economic liberalization aimed at pleasing the middle class and attracting Arab and other foreign capital. Few concrete steps have been taken and the extent of the liberalization is still in doubt. Egyptians are aware that the badly needed economic improvements depend to a large extent on Faisal's generosity.

Indeed, just about everything

has and in other Arab countries depends on how the Saudi king uses the weapon of oil and whether his actions have a real impact on the international scene.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed, only letters will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

مركز الأمل

Foreign Workers Affected

2 Belgian Language Groups Clash on Decree on Flemish

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—A new decree making Flemish the obligatory language for all employer-employee contacts throughout Flanders is threatening to bring Belgium's simmering linguistic quarrel back to a boil.

The decree, signed by Belgium's King Baudouin, caused barely a stir of complaint when first published in the official gazette Sept. 5.

The new law, passed by the Flemish Region Cultural Council, gives factory inspectors wide powers to make sure that Flemish and French alone is being used in all contacts, both written and verbal, between management and staff in Flanders, which makes up the northern half of Belgium.

Penalties for infringing the regulations are prison terms

ranging from eight days to a Belgian franc (135).

Ernest Gilman, the minister of labor, said today he had suspended provisionally the issuing of work-permits to non-Flemish-speaking foreign workers seeking employment in the Flemish regions of Belgium pending clarification of the language decree.

The minister said the decree would have to be amended or officially interpreted to allow future employment of foreign workers not speaking Flemish.

There are about 200,000 foreign workers in Belgium, about a quarter of whom are employed in the Flemish region.

Language has been a point of discord in Belgium since before the turn of the century. The linguistic quarrel has dominated postwar politics in Belgium, with the country's two main regions—Flemish-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia—using the dispute as an excuse for their traditional social rivalry.

A few days after the decree took effect last week, the French-language press took up the story and since then the editorial battle of words has been spiraling.

La Libre Belgique, a Brussels daily with conservative sympathies, called the decree scandalous while La Dernière Heure said foreigners in Belgium were wondering if the local population had lost its reason.

Necessary Weapon

The Flemish press, predictably, came to the defense of the regulation. Most saw it as a necessary weapon to preserve Flemish culture and the rights of Flemish workers—although some suggested it could be applied with flexibility.

Not so the Antwerp daily Gazet Van Antwerpen, which urged that the decree should be applied rigorously throughout Flanders.

The government, mindful of the possible consequences of this latest language squabble, has been maintaining a low profile. The decree itself is nothing if not forthright. It declares in one of its opening articles: "The language to use [in Flanders] for social relations between employees and workers, as well as for all business acts and documents prescribed by the law, is Flemish."

Inspectors are given the right to "penetrate freely, at any time of day or night" to make sure that the regulations are being enforced in business premises situated in Flanders.

At the various Belgian ministries involved in overseeing the working of the new decree, senior officials play down the significance of the inspectors.

"This inspection service has been working since the thirties," said a Labor Ministry spokesman. "They are not the Gestapo." He promised that his ministry would look into any complaints of over-zealous inspection methods.

Naples' Shops, Bars Closed in Cholera Protest

NAPLES, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Bars, restaurants and some shops closed down indefinitely here today to protest a lack of business caused by Italy's month-old cholera epidemic.

Many owners of self-service restaurants pulled down their shutters and put up signs saying "Closed for Lack of Work." They are demanding that the state pay them social security benefits. Many bar owners also have demanded a reduction in their tax payments.

The normally bustling city, which appeared almost deserted today, has been particularly hard hit by the epidemic, which has since subsided. The disease, blamed on mussels from the Bay of Naples, started here and spread to Bari on the Adriatic and Rome in the north.

Albania Protests to Italy VIENNA, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Albania today accused Italy of polluting Albanian coastal waters and said the country could be threatened with an outbreak of cholera as a result, the Albanian news agency, Ata, reported from Tirana.

The Albanian Foreign Ministry pressed vigorously to Italian Ambassador Roberto Venturini about considerable quantities of mussels washed up on Albania's shores, the agency said.

The Albanian government said these originated from cholera-infected regions of Italy and had been dumped in the high seas in contravention of international law.

Threat to Nixon Charged MITAMI, Sept. 27 (AP).—Ellen Langston, the sister of Miami Mayor John B. Orr Jr., was arrested by the Secret Service yesterday and charged with threatening the life of President Nixon. A Secret Service spokesman said the 52-year-old woman was arrested after she allegedly telephoned the White House Sunday and threatened to shoot President Nixon if he did not resign the next day.

Bill Outlawing Polygamy Stirs Indonesians

JAKARTA, Sept. 27 (AP).—More than 400 screaming Muslim students today broke up a session of parliament, which was discussing a draft marriage bill outlawing polygamy in this Muslim nation.

The session was suspended for two hours while calm was restored.

Members of parliament rushed for the exits to escape the confusion as the noisy students came down from the public gallery and tried to tear out the seats in the House.

The disruption occurred during the speech of Minister of Religion Muzki Ali, who was explaining the marriage bill.

Many Muslim leaders said the bill violates the laws of Islam. Troops and five armored cars rushed to the scene later and arrested 11 of the students.

Iceland Is Set To Sever Ties With Britain

From Wire Dispatches REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 27.—Iceland will break diplomatic relations with Britain if British fishing boats and tugboats are not out of the disputed 50-mile fishing area by Wednesday, Premier Olafur Johannesson said today.

Mr. Johannesson issued the ultimatum after a cabinet meeting. He noted that the government had approved such a move in a Sept. 11 meeting.

Meanwhile, Iceland today accused a British Navy frigate of deliberately ramming one of its coast guard vessels patrolling disputed waters off the Icelandic coast. The coast guard said the British frigate rammed the patrol vessel 15 miles inside the 50-mile fishing limit which Iceland claims.

The incident off Iceland's northwest coast occurred only a few hours after the ultimatum. The Icelandic claim that its vessel was rammed conflicted with the official British version that the coast guard ship was responsible for the collision.

Both British and Icelandic ships reported only superficial damage and no casualties.

In London, British authorities challenged the terms and content of Iceland's ultimatum.

"Our frigates and tugs are in the area to protect British trawlers against Icelandic harassment," one authorized source said. "In any case, we do not recognize the validity of the 50-mile fishing limit which Iceland unilaterally has set in breach of past agreements."

The Foreign Office, however, withheld formal comment on the decision of the Icelandic government pending receipt of a written notification of the ultimatum. The ultimatum was phoned to Ambassador John McKendry by Mr. Johannesson.

Austria Recalls Envoy to Prague

VIENNA, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Austria is recalling its envoy from Prague to protest Czechoslovak refusal to accept responsibility for the crash of two Austrian private aircraft after mid-air collisions involving Czech fighters, officials said today.

The Foreign Ministry said the Austrian envoy—the two countries have not exchanged ambassadors since 1948—was returning to Vienna this weekend to report to the government and would stay here "for an indefinite time."

Officials said the decision marked a serious setback in relations between the neighboring countries but that the action was regarded as temporary and there was no question of breaking diplomatic ties.



CARRIER PIGEON taking a break atop helmet of a Cambodian government soldier near Phnom Penh. The birds are major means of communication for the government forces.

Cambodia Hopes to Trap Red Force

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 27 (AP).—The Cambodian government command today announced a drive against an estimated 400 insurgents who have been slipping across Highway 38 on the southwestern approaches to Phnom Penh.

The military spokesman, Col. Am Rong, said government troops would try to isolate the Khmer Rouge forces in a triangle-shaped pocket bordered on the south by Highway 38, and on the north-east and northwest by the Prek Thnot River.

70-Story Skyscraper Project Stirs Lively Debate in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 27 (AP).—The talk in Madrid these days is of the plan to tear down the city's biggest soccer stadium to put up Europe's tallest building—a 70-story skyscraper rising out of suburban apartments in the fashionable north end.

The idea has been attacked by architects, soccer fans, housewives, taxi drivers and the mayor. Thousands of words of argument, both in and out of court, are expected before the issue is resolved. "It will be an aesthetic insult," said an architect with offices in the area. "Imagine, one building sticking up like a sore finger."

Mayor Miguel Angel Garcia Lomas says he is interested in building green areas in the city, not 70-story buildings.

Nevertheless, Santiago Bernabeu, president of the Real Madrid soccer club, has mounted a promotional campaign to move the stadium bearing his name five miles outside the city on the main highway to Burgos and France and replace it with his "Tower of Real Madrid."

If soccer fans have pangs about

Tanaka Prepared To Join French In Fuel Projects

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Japan is prepared to join France in new joint ventures for the development of oil and nuclear energy resources, Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka said here today.

He conferred with French Premier Pierre Messmer and was later his dinner guest.

Mr. Messmer said Japan and France had many points in common regarding oil supplies. Both relied heavily on oil imports, and domestic consumption in their countries had soared in recent years.

The French sought closer cooperation with the Japanese in this field, including joint ventures in oil research, and Mr. Tanaka said he would respond positively, according to Japanese officials.

50 Thai Miners Killed BANGKOK, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—At least 50 miners were killed when they were buried under tons of mud at a remote mine in northern Thailand when torrential rain caused a tunnel to collapse, the Interior Ministry reported today.

Police said windows were smashed in neighboring buildings in the scuffle when a long line of mourners was locked out. Miss Magani, 65, died last night.

On German Assembly Lines

GI Wives Work Off Dollar Pinch

ANSBACH, West Germany, Sept. 27 (AP).—Pinched by the devaluation of the dollar, the wives of many GIs in West Germany are working in local factories to give the family a second paycheck.

"It was a question of me going to work or going back to the States," a wife said. "We just couldn't make it anymore on GI pay."

The dollar's purchasing power has dropped by 25 percent this year. It was worth \$22 marks in January; now it is worth 2.41. Hardest hit are the low-ranking soldiers, who aren't eligible for Army housing for their families and often hand over half their pay to German landlords.

Pay Is Good

"When my husband was assigned to Germany, I never thought I would end up working in a German factory," said Diane Harwood, of New Lexington, Ohio, the wife of a helicopter crew chief. "The work is repetitious but people are friendly and the pay is good."

The brown-haired 21-year-old is one of 100 American wives who make a minimum of about \$11 a day, after deductions, on the assembly line at the Bosch automobile components factory in this north Bavarian town.

Forty other, GI wives work in an Ansbach sausage plant. Scores more have found work in offices and factories in Schweinfurt, Wuerzburg and Nuremberg.

The American women have joined 2.5 million south European migrants who are keeping factories operating in labor-short Germany.

"For us, the dollar devaluation came at a favorable time," said Johannes Geibel, who manages the Bosch factory. "We were expanding the work force to build relay switches for seat belts on export-model Volkswagens and Fords."

"The Americans were hired and trained for the new assembly line. We are very satisfied. The

Americans work as well as our other employees."

Perched on stools beside the 50-yard conveyor belt, the American women connect and solder circuitry in flat-size aluminum switch boxes. Erhard Kunze, the factory personnel chief, said only women are hired: "It's a question of manual dexterity; a man's hands are too big and too slow."

They work an eight-hour day—from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. or from 3 p.m. to 11—and earn \$2.05 an hour plus incentive bonuses. About 20 percent is withheld for German income taxes and 13 percent more for health and unemployment insurance and pension.

"I started here three months ago. I'm working to help my husband," said Evelyn Jackson,

Bissau Republic Called Fictitious By Portugal in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (AP).—A spokesman for the Portuguese delegation to the UN General Assembly yesterday described a rebel proclamation of the independence of Portuguese Guinea as "fictitious."

The spokesman, Joao Jorge dos Santos, told reporters that Portugal controls the region and that the rebels have "no physical possibility of setting up within the boundaries of the province either a capital or any government bodies."

A dispatch from Dakar said yesterday that the rebel movement announced that a national assembly held in "liberated regions" Sunday and Monday formally proclaimed the independent "Republic of Guinea-Bissau" with guerrilla leader Luis Cabral as president. Bissau is the chief city of the territory.

Bissau Reported Normal LISBON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Bissau was normal despite the rebels' proclamation of independence, according to reports reaching here today.

Recognized by 10 States LONDON, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Ten African and Arab states today extended recognition to Guinea-Bissau.

The countries are: Guinea, Togo, Tanzania, Ghana, Nigeria, Mauritania, Congo, Upper Volta, Algeria and Syria.

Envoy's Son Held As a Hostage in Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Sept. 27 (UPI).—A member of a clandestine organization today was holding the 12-year-old son of the Mexican ambassador hostage in the embassy, seeking a safe conduct to leave the country. Authorities later said his demands would be granted.

The man, Manfredo Casado, grabbed the ambassador's son yesterday, threatening to kill him with a grenade according to officials. They described Mr. Casado, 35, as a member of the Dominican People's Movement, a pro-Cuban group.

Mr. Casado has been living in the embassy for more than a year and the Dominican government had consistently refused to grant him safe conduct out of the country because of alleged criminal activities, sources said.

Officials said Mr. Casado would leave later today for Paris going by way of Spain.

Giant Panda Is Linked to Bear Family

LONDON, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Blood tests have finally resolved a long-standing argument and proved that the giant panda is in fact a bear, not a raccoon, an American researcher disclosed today.

Dr. Vincent M. Sarich of the University of California at Berkeley tested blood and tissue from the body of Chi-Chi, London Zoo's giant panda, who died of old age (15) in July, 1972.

Dr. Sarich, writing in Nature magazine, said it had long been a matter of controversy which animal family the giant panda (Ailuropus melanoleucus) belonged to. Its closest relative, the lesser panda (Ailuropus fulgens), is usually classified among the raccoons, but there have been arguments that both pandas belong in a separate family of their own.

Dr. Sarich said his tests showed that the giant panda is definitely a bear, similar in some ways to the American black bear, and that the lesser panda is something halfway between a raccoon and a bear.

Iranian Premier Rejects Use of Oil as a Weapon

BEIRUT, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Iranian Premier Abbas Hoveida said in an interview published today that Iran has never contemplated using its oil output as a weapon to put pressure of any kind on the United States.

"For us, oil is not a political weapon," Mr. Hoveida told the Beirut weekly magazine Sketch. "We want to sell our oil at the best price in order to develop our country."

The Iranian premier also denied that the United States has attached any political strings to its oil deals with Iran.

He said reports that the United States had insisted on maintenance of a constant flow of Iranian oil to Western markets in return for a recently concluded \$2-billion arms deal were not true.

"Iran does not buy anything with strings attached," he said.

It's palm trees waving gently beneath a Caribbean moon...

It's Tia Maria, the coffee liqueur.



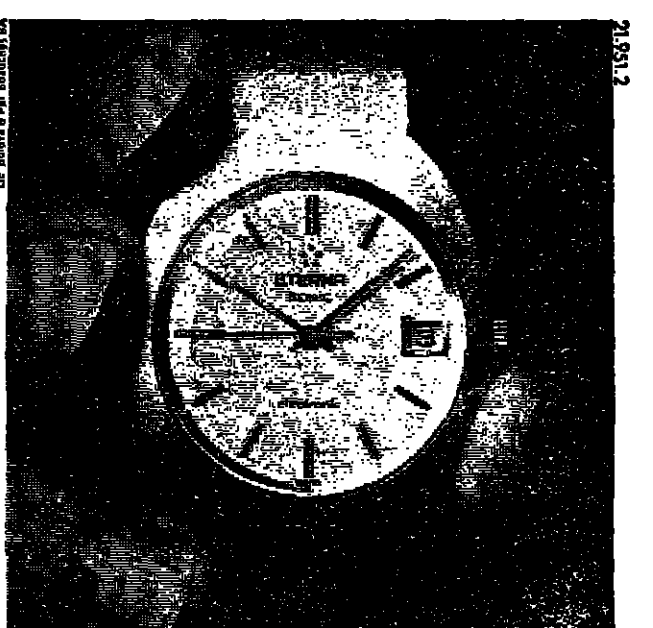
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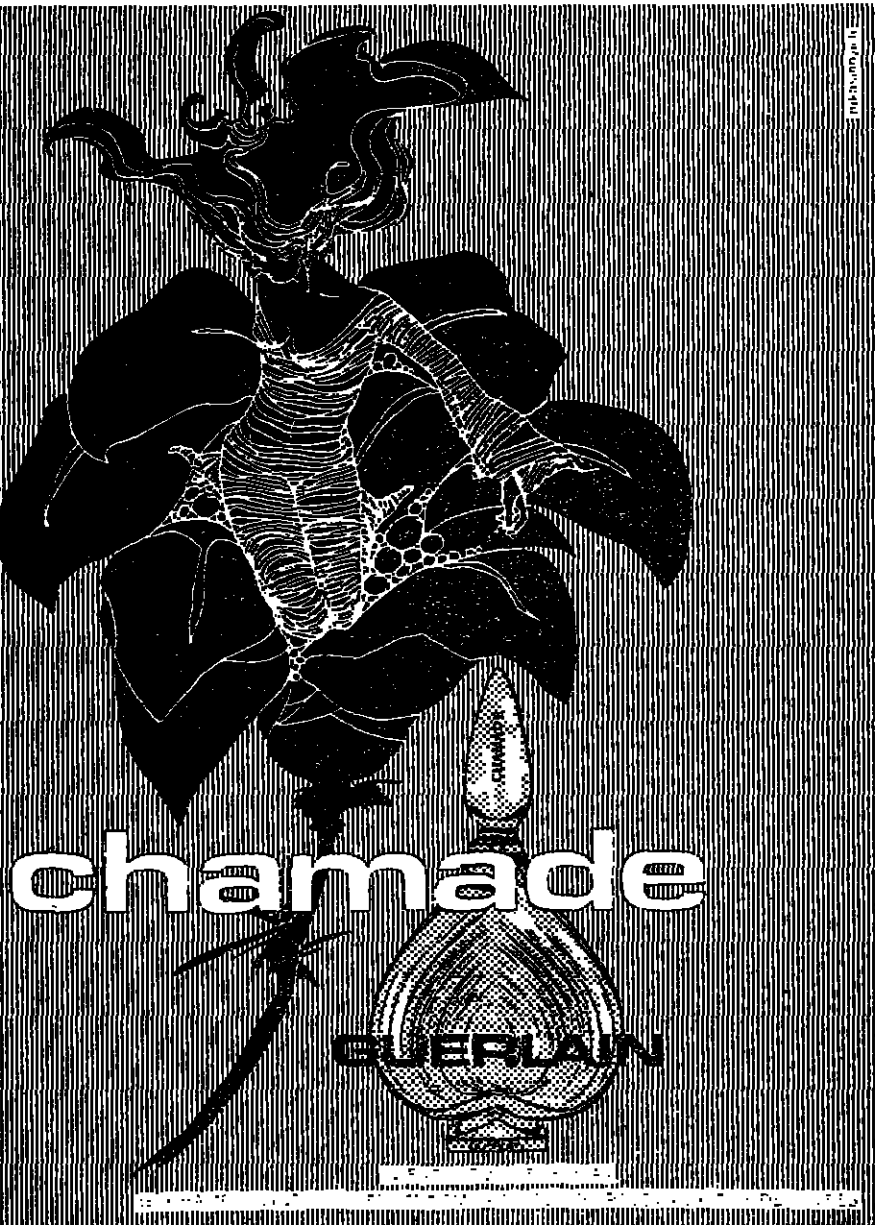


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Neruda's Missing Memoirs

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Pablo Neruda, the Chilean poet, had substantially completed writing his memoirs before he died of cancer in Santiago Sunday, a New York publisher said yesterday, but the whereabouts of the manuscript is not known.

The publisher, Roger W. Straus

jr., president of Farrar Straus & Giroux, said that Mr. Neruda, who won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1971, had also left behind the manuscripts of dozens of recently written poems as well as a valuable personal library that was housed in a wing of the poet's seaside home at Isla Negra, outside Santiago.

The fate of this material is also not known here, Mr. Straus said, although a New York Times correspondent reported from Santiago Tuesday that a house in Santiago that belonged to Mr. Neruda, an avowed Communist for many years, had been sacked and badly damaged.

Belief in Aid

Santiago's new ruling junta has called the damage regrettable and denied responsibility for it, but there is a widespread belief that the Santiago house was raided by the military in search of leftist leaders, arms and Marxist literature.

Mr. Neruda, who was 69 years old, was a friend of Salvador Allende, the Marxist president who was overthrown by the military Sept. 11.

Last summer, Mr. Straus said, Mr. Neruda signed a contract under which Farrar Straus was to have the world English-language rights to the memoirs and to six other books. He said that the poet

Pablo Neruda, who is said to have virtually finished his memoirs before his death.

Keynote

had been hurrying to finish his autobiography in time for it to be published on his 70th birthday, July 12, 1974.

"Now what we are all sweating out is where we are in terms of the memoirs," Mr. Straus reported.

The royalties Mr. Neruda had suggested that in their completed form they might amount to 80,000 to 90,000 words. Mr. Straus declined to divulge the financial details of the contract except to say that the sums involved "won't change the economy of Chile—under any administration."

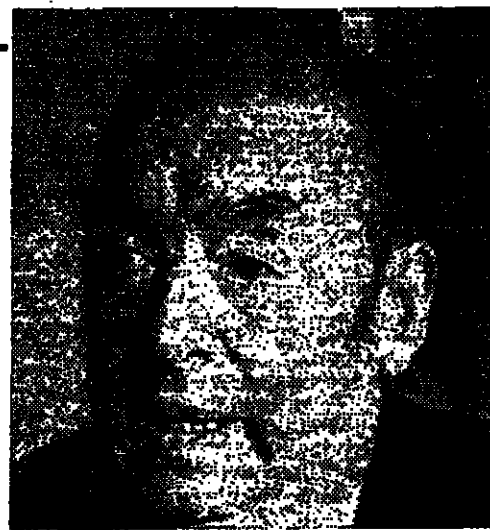
The eventual royalties are expected to be paid by Mr. Neruda's literary agent, Carmen Balcells, to his widow, Matilde, who appeared at his funeral in Santiago

Tuesday. The poet's only child, a daughter, died in 1942.

What discloses Mr. Neruda makes in his memoirs are not known, but besides writing reams of poetry he had been active in politics from the time of the Spanish Civil War through recent years as Chile's ambassador to France. He resigned the post in February because of ill health.

Since then, his friends have reported, he lived and worked in the Isla Negra house, a two-story brick structure with large windows looking out to sea.

A journalist and friend, Mrs. Rita Gilbert, reported in "Seven Voices," published by Knopf this year, that Mr. Neruda had given the house and the books in the library to the Chilean Communist party.



THEATER IN PARIS

An Intellectual Gymnasium With Sound

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Richard Foreman's Ontological-Hysteric theater, which has come from New York to the Théâtre Récamier, would appear to be a lost tribe of Bob Wilson, the young American theatrical prophet who has been hailed as a Moses in France.

In a lengthy and dense program note the Foreman intentions are outlined. First, he and his followers would demonstrate that the human body in action may connote the modus operandi of thoughts. Secondly, that the body often stumbles in its proper mechanisms and after such a tumble, starts anew. Thirdly, that language is given similarity to tripping itself up and reorganizing.

The Foreman group would transform the theater into a sort of intellectual gymnasium in which performers and spectators are called upon to exercise their perceptive potentialities.

The play—in as far as there is a play—concerns a dramatist, evidently suffering writer's cramp, who is trying to compose a play. His protagonist is one Ben, a gangling fellow who is being re-tailored, as his ill-fitting suit is not to the taste of the women in his life. Meanwhile, the men about him, a collection of uncles, remember him with aid by suggesting jobs, adventures and subjects worthy of his profound contemplation.

The production is eerie, odd and excessively noisy. As one enters the Récamier auditorium, the grumbling notes of an invisible organ are heard, repeating ceaselessly the same gloomy phrase. The curtain is up and dusty decor dominates the stage. There is an old-fashioned dressing cabinet with pier-glass. Behind hang sack-like drapes. A network of strings stretches criss-cross everywhere, lending the setting the aspect of a telephone exchange. On these strange cords clothes hangers and a toy train move. They also serve as a thoroughfare. The house lights remain ablaze during the evening's uninterrupted, two-hour traffic.

Nerve-jangling The show begins with the sounding of an infernal buzzer. This is followed by off-stage explosions. There are constant reprises of these irritating effects, but they are as nothing to the nerve-jangling hammering that accompanies the action elsewhere.

The dramaturgy is of the deaf-and-dumb school with recourse to silent-film titles which are flashed before us, but which urge us to observe and offer no explanation of the proceedings. "Watch Ben looking through the telescope" is a sample. There are also outbursts of ragtime that suggest the return to earth of Ben Turpin and the gestures of some of the company, such as the bewildered girl coyly posing a finger to her cheek to denote wonder, hint of Mack Sennett. One of the "uncles" called upon to execute a few hard-shoe steps is sadly unversed in the art of tap and in lieu of performing the required footwork, simply hops up and down rather like a musical comedy ingenue, happily surprised at receiving a long-anticipated marriage proposal.

Foreman's Ontological-Hysteric group will be at the Récamier through Oct. 17. "Le Voyageur sans Bagage," now revived at the Mathurins, is one of Jean Anouilh's early plays. At the time he wrote it in 1936—he was Louis Jouvet's secretary. Jouvet was contemptuous of his aide's first plays, though two or three of them had already been seen on the boards. "Le Voyageur sans Bagage" interested him, but not passionately. He made a vague promise to produce it one day, but as he repeatedly failed to put it

into rehearsal, Anouilh took the script to Georges Pitoeff, who accepted it at once. It opened at the Mathurins and brought its young author wide recognition and the adventurous Pitoeff enjoyed the greatest success he had had since his production of Shaw's "Saint Joan."

The play today is a trifle time-worn, reflecting as it does, the Pirandelloism of the 1930s. A wounded soldier of World War I has been nursed back to health in a clinic, but he has completely lost his memory. He is the living unknown soldier. Various families claim him and we find him entering a household to undergo a trial readjustment. It seems likely that those who surround him here are his real relatives. He revolts, however, at being identified with the heartless boy he may have been and, rejecting the warm welcome, goes away in hopes of finding a less conscience-shaking shelter.

Daniel Ivernel as the embittered veteran who hates his former self so implacably often stirs smoldering drama to flame and Jacques Castelot as his proposed brother, Orane Demais as his proposed mother and Madeleine Barthelemy as the duchess engaged in restoring lost relatives to their families, add with fine, measured performances. Certain episodes—the confrontation of the ex-soldier and his intriguing sister-in-

law, for example—have taken on a strained artificiality and ring slightly false and staid today. Nicole Anouilh has directed competently enough, but was unable to camouflage the wrinkles that the years have traced on the script. The decor and costumes of Jean-Denis Malcles and the music of Darius Milhaud are those of the original production.

"Fracasse," Serge Gance's brilliant dramatization of Théophile Gautier's swashbuckling novel which was given last season at the Théâtre de la Comédie, at Aubervilliers, has moved into the Odéon. Its arrival is a cause for general rejoicing. Here is a grand evening of theater. Jean-Claude Drouot is the dashing nobleman who abandons his crumbling castle to seek high adventures with a troupe of strolling players in the days of Louis XIII, becoming protector of his king and the king's ingenuo of the wandering thespians. He is as agile, charming and almost as acrobatic as the elder Fairbanks in his prime, meeting all dangers with ready sword and confident, flashing smile. Marcel Maréchal, the director of the production, scores ringingly as the philosophical and clownish manager of the 17th-century histrionic troupe. Malcles' costuming is in key with the flamboyant colors of the gaudy narrative.

SHARPS AND FLATS

FRANKFURT—The Rolling Stones, on their European tour, at the Festhalle on Sept. 30 at 8:30 and 10 p.m.

LONDON—Singer Judy Collins at the Royal Albert Hall Oct. 1 and 3 at 7:30 p.m. Lou Reed at the Rainbow Theatre Oct. 7 and 6 at 7:30 p.m. and Art Blakey and his Jazz Messengers every night at Ronnie Scott's.

BRUSSELS—Saxophonist Hal Singer at Pol's Sept. 28 and 29. French singer Charles Aznavour at the Palais des Beaux-Arts Sept. 30 at 8:30 p.m. and bluesman Memphis Slim also at Pol's on Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

AMSTERDAM—The Kinks at the Concertgebouw Sept. 29 at midnight.

ZURICH—Pianist-singer Alice Darr every night at the Nova-Park Hotel.

GENEVA—The gospel group, Stars of Faith of Black Nativity, at the Chene-Bougeries on Oct.

2; at the Onex on Oct. 3; at the Théâtre du Lignon on Oct. 4 and the Temple de Saint-Gervais on Oct. 5 and 6. All concerts starting at 8:30 p.m.

HAMMELIN—Finland—The Delta Rhythm Boys every night at the Hotel Aulanko.

COFENHAGEN—The Tommy Steele show at the Tivoli Concert Hall on Sept. 28 at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

PARIS—Memphis Slim at the Trois Matières with saxophonist Sonny Criss as guest star Sept. 28, 29 and 30. The Aaron Brickers trio and the Patrice Galas trio every night at the Living Room. Folk singer Don McLean at the Olympia Sept. 29 at 8:30 p.m. and Sun Ra at the same place the following day at 2:30 p.m. and LA Revolution Française, the first French rock-opera, opens at the Palais des Sports on Oct. 2.

Diana Ross continuing her European tour to plug her film,

"Lady Sings The Blues," at the Apollo in Glasgow on Sept. 27 and the Odéon in Newcastle, England, on Sept. 30.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "Love Me Like a Rock" by Paul Simon; and in England: "Ballroom Blitz" by Sweet.

FRANK VAN BRARLE

Hitler's Car to Be Resold

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 27 (AP).—Adolf Hitler's car is on the auction block again. The black, armored-plated, 1941 Mercedes will be auctioned off Oct. 2 as part of a sale of up to 100 old and historical cars. The car was sold earlier this year to its present owner, Earl Clark, for \$183,000. It was displayed during the summer at a Lancaster tourist complex.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Airlines Order U.S. Planes

Two Japanese airlines have signed contracts to buy 10 American-built jet airplanes at a total cost of approximately \$200 million. All Nippon Airways, a Japanese domestic airline, converted options on eight Lockheed L-1011 TriStars to firm orders, bringing Lockheed's total orders for the plane to 136. Earlier, All Nippon Airways had ordered six TriStars. Japan Air Lines ordered two Boeing 747s, bringing total orders for the jumbo jet from all airlines to 252. Including spare parts, industry sources estimated the Boeing sale was worth almost \$60 million, while the Lockheed sale totaled approximately \$180 million.

Gimbel Board Approves Merger

Gimbel Brothers Inc.'s board has approved a proposal for the merger between the department store chain and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co., a subsidiary of British American Tobacco Co. Brown & Williamson already owns about 93 percent of Gimbel common stock as the result of a recent tender offer for 7.9 million shares of Gimbel's 8.5 million shares at \$28 a share, for a total of about \$221.7 million. Under the terms of the proposed merger, Gimbel holders other than Brown & Williamson would receive \$28 a share for each Gimbel common share, and Brown & Williamson or its subsidiary would become owner of all shares of the surviving corporation. The remaining 7 percent of Gimbel stock totals 600,000 shares. At \$28 a

share, purchase of the stock would cost \$12.8 million. The merger is subject to approval by holders of two-thirds of the Gimbel outstanding stock at a meeting scheduled for Nov. 7.

Rank Bidding for Dutch Concern

Matabel NV of Amsterdam and Rank Organisation Ltd. of London have agreed that Rank will bid for the 64 percent of Matabel's 3.3-million-guilder capital it does not already own, at 235 guilders cash a share. Matabel is a holding company of cinemas and films with an interest in a chain of snack bars. It is quoted at 235 guilders on the Amsterdam bourse. It paid a dividend of three guilders for the year ended May 31, 1972.

Pharmaceutical Firms Settle Suit

Agricultural anti-trust claimants seeking treble damages in suits involving broad spectrum antibiotics used in animal feeds and for animal diseases have agreed to accept an out-of-court settlement of \$38.15 million from American Cyanamid Co., Pfizer Inc. and three other pharmaceutical companies. The suits date back to 1969 and are part of a complicated legal tangle involving the five companies, who were accused of fixing prices for tetracycline and other antibiotics in the 1950s. The settlement calls for payment by American Cyanamid, Pfizer, Upjohn Co., Bristol-Myers Co., and Squibb Corp. of \$35 million plus one year's interest at 9 percent amounting to \$3.15 million.

One Dollar--- Shakeup At Eastern Air Lines Expected as Losses Mount

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

| | Sept. 27, 1973 | Today | Prev. | Ch. |
|------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| ster. (\$ per £) | 2.1494 | 2.2222 | 2.2222 | -22.98 |
| Belg. fr. (A) | 36.24 | 36.50 | 36.50 | +0.26 |
| Deutsche mark | 2.4158 | 2.4136 | 2.4136 | -0.22 |
| Dane. kron. | 2.7091 | 2.6980 | 2.6980 | -0.11 |
| Scand. kr. | 22.20 | 22.20 | 22.20 | 0.00 |
| Fr. fr. (B) | 4.23 | 4.23 | 4.23 | 0.00 |
| Gr. dr. | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 0.00 |
| Guider. | 2.5093 | 2.5290 | 2.5290 | +0.51 |
| Irish pound | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 0.00 |
| Lira (A) | 338.00 | 338.00 | 338.00 | 0.00 |
| Lira (B) | 364.00 | 364.00 | 364.00 | 0.00 |
| Port. | 16.73 | 16.73 | 16.73 | 0.00 |
| Schilling | 17.86 | 17.87 | 17.87 | +0.01 |
| Sw. kron. | 4.205 | 4.185 | 4.185 | -0.02 |
| Swiss franc | 2.036 | 2.036 | 2.036 | 0.00 |
| Yen | 365.50 | 365.40 | 365.40 | -0.10 |

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ)—Directors of Eastern Air Lines, which has run into sudden severe financial turbulence this year, are expected to announce early next week the dismissal of Samuel L. Higginbottom, Eastern's president and chief operating officer. Further management is scheduled to meet next Thursday with its senior lenders in what one source described as a "potentially significant" encounter in which Eastern is expected to disclose a substantial worsening of its near-term financial outlook. A source close to the situation confirmed that Eastern's directors will meet in a special session next Monday to "continue discussions concerning a personnel matter" that were not completed at the board's regular monthly meeting on Tuesday. One source said it is likely that Floyd D. Hall, Eastern's chairman and chief executive, will assume the president's duties, also, at least temporarily. Some financial community sources believe Eastern could incur a net loss this year of as much as \$40 million to \$50 million. "But I don't believe that even the worst set of figures Eastern might present would be bad enough to place the company in any immediate financial jeopardy with its lenders," one of these sources said. He added that he estimated the expected loss at \$25 million. Eastern has reported a net loss for the first eight months this year of \$10 million, compared with a \$28.7-million profit in the

CEA Nominee Urges Quick Phase-4 End

Calls It 'Bad Politics' And 'Bad Economics'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ)—William Fellner, President Nixon's new nominee to the Council of Economic Advisers, said today he favors an end to Phase-4 controls by the end of the year or shortly thereafter. If the government follows a "reasonably restrained monetary policy," the nation has a "fair chance" of getting inflation down to a moderate level without a tax increase, Mr. Fellner said. However, he urged the Federal Reserve System and budgetary authorities to continue to "clamp down" on monetary and fiscal policies. Mr. Fellner made his comments at a briefing to discuss a new report on inflation released today by the American Enterprise Institute of which he has been a resident scholar. In that report, Mr. Fellner said he believes the recent price freeze and Phase-4 will prove to be "bad politics" as well as "bad economics." The former Yale University economics professor contends that if the "basic demand-supply discrepancy is allowed to continue, then price-control measures purporting to be anti-inflationary can do no more than suppress symptoms." Even to do that effectively, such controls would have to be "enforced ruthlessly and supplemented by a system of allocations and rationing for which both public opinion and the administrative apparatus are wholly unprepared," he feels. In the study, Mr. Fellner urged that government economic policy make allowance for market forces to guide changes in the nation's price structure that would moderate increases in demand and promote boosts in supply. He said unemployment rates under 5 percent could fuel inflation. He indicated he hopes the rate does not go much lower than the present 4.9 percent.

Italian Concern Buys 6% of U.S. Company

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT)—I-T-E Imperial Corp., a major U.S. manufacturer of electrical distribution, transmission and control products, disclosed yesterday that about 6 percent of its common stock had been acquired by an Italian company affiliated with the Agnelli group. Based on I-T-E's final quotation of 22 1/2, up 1 3/8 points, on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, these shares have a market value of about \$11 million. I-T-E International SA, which is controlled by Istituto Finanziario Industriale di Torino, whose principal stockholder is the Agnelli group, acquired the stock on the open market at undisclosed prices, I-T-E said.

Profit-Taking Reduces Early Gain on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT)—The stock market staged its seventh straight advance today on heavy trading volume. The Dow Jones Industrial average was trimmed by profit-taking in late afternoon but managed to close at 953.27—its best level since mid-March—with a gain of 3.77 points. At 1:30 p.m., the average was ahead by 9 1/2 points. The Dow seemed to achieve its second wind earlier this week by rising above the 940 area that had restrained strong rallies during the summer. Volume was surprisingly strong on the New York Stock Exchange at 23.86 million shares, or roughly the daily average turnover during the seven-session sprint in stock prices. Encouraging news on the economic front, as well as the continuing decline in short-term interest rates, helped to feed today's advance. Coastal States Gas, trading for the first time since June 5, rose 2 3/8 points to 9 5/8. It was by far the day's most active issue on a volume of 1,160,500 shares, including an opening block of 400,000 shares. The Securities and Exchange Commission had suspended trading in the company's securities on June 5 in response to rumors concerning the accuracy of the company's stated gas reserves, the deliverability of these reserves and a contract dispute with the city of San Antonio. The SEC is still investigating the company, although it allowed trading to resume. Shares of Coastal States Gas sold above \$5 early last year prior to a precipitous price decline. Gulf Oil, the second most-active issue, rose 1/2 to 25 3/8. Gulf raised domestic gasoline prices by half a cent a gallon. Eastern Air Lines, the biggest point loser on the active roster, fell 1 1/8 to 8 1/8. Industry sources cited reports that Samuel L. Higginbottom is considering resigning as president and chief operating officer. Texas Instruments, on news of an increased dividend announced late yesterday, added 1 3/4 to 121. The American Stock Exchange index dropped 0.12 to 105.47. Advancing issues outpaced declining ones 448 to 379, with 309 unchanged. Champion Home Builders, the most active issue, closed 1/8 lower at 4 7/8. In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ average of industrial stocks advanced 0.74 to 108.81.

Bank Cuts— Repeat, Cuts— Prime Rate

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—Southwest Bank of St. Louis today cut its prime rate to 9 3/4 percent from 10 percent.

LA. Long, president of the small southwest bank—it has assets of \$100 million—said the decision to lower the prime rate was based on declining interest rates on government and private short-term credit instruments in the past two weeks, and especially the past two days. Mr. Long said that he thinks his bank will be able to maintain the lower interest rate for the time being. In New York, money market analysts said the bank's move may be premature. While several market observers believe the 10 percent prime rate may be a peak, they are quick to point out that the major banks are unlikely to move lower until forced to do so.

Euro Is Worth...

Sept. 27, 1973

The Euro, the currency of the nine EEC member states, is made up of 20.48 percent deutsche marks, 22.3 percent French francs, 14.6 percent pounds sterling, 8.2 percent lire, 10.7 percent guilders, 8.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

| | DM | FrenchF. | £ | Belg. F. | Swiss F. | Irish P. | Guil. |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| DM | 3.1078 | Belg. F. | 47.3756 | Swiss F. | 7.5382 | Irish P. | 4.7828 |
| FrenchF. | 5.8581 | £ | 7.5382 | Swiss F. | 1.3625 | Irish P. | 4.7828 |
| £ | 0.5225 | Belg. F. | 1.3625 | Swiss F. | 1.3625 | Irish P. | 1.3625 |
| Belg. F. | 15.2378 | £ | 1.3625 | Swiss F. | 1.3625 | Irish P. | 1.3625 |
| Guil. | 3.2573 | £ | 1.3625 | Swiss F. | 1.3625 | Irish P. | 1.3625 |

Shultz Opposes Link In SDRs, Development

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 27 (AP)—U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said today that the less developed countries must get out of world monetary "link" as a "printing press" and a "source of too much money, with inflationary consequences."

Mr. Shultz, at a news conference, stood firmly by American opposition to a "link" between the creation of the new international monetary system called Special Drawing Rights and the development of the poor countries. The two activities could be linked by giving the less developed nations a particularly high share of SDRs when they are distributed after the reform-monetary system is established and operating.

Almost without exception, however, the less developed countries at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund have embraced the "link" as a key element of reform. India has been mobilizing the votes of the poor countries against it—less a link with development is needed.

Some relatively conservative financial officials of the less developed countries, such as Zaire's Minister of Finance, the central bank of Kenya, firmly view the link.

And so, apparently, do many African bankers. A.W. Clausen, chairman of the Bank of America, said Mr. Shultz's anger at the link was "unjustified" and "unfair." He said the link was a part of a larger U.S. program to do more for the poor countries.

Position "Undermined"

Mr. Shultz reportedly said to Clausen after the address: "The only thing I liked about your speech was the way you undermined our whole position at this conference."

Several other U.S. bankers who were present were puzzled at Mr. Shultz's position. On the other hand, Swiss and other European bankers have fully supported Shultz's position and admire him for taking the unpopular stand.

In his head-on confrontation with the less developed nations' point at his news conference, Mr. Shultz sought to explain the view that the link would create a "printing press." He said, "First, he said, he feared there would be a demand for the less developed countries' creation of more SDRs than

French Bank Sets Plan for Merger With Suez Group

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ)—The bank of Cie. Financière de Suez et de Banque de l'Indochine has filed on a "complete merger" plan to shareholders' approval, a two-page announcement today.

The operation will be carried out in two stages. The first will group all its banking activities into a single company which will then be absorbed by the new company which will all be known as Banque de l'Indochine.

In a second stage, the new Indochine will merge with Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines (BSUM), a wholly owned subsidiary of Suez. The new company will be known as Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez.

With Take 2 Years

The operation, for which terms will have to be worked out, will eliminate Suez's position as France's most powerful private banking and financial group. Assets estimated at 48 billion francs (about \$11 billion), the merger is scheduled to be completed within two years.

Credit Industriel et Commercial (CIC), a major private bank in which the Suez group has a 66 percent interest, is not involved in the merger, an announcement said. CIC has a capital of 194 million francs. It has branches throughout Europe, as well as in New York and Rio de Janeiro.

Over a year ago, Suez acquired from La Paternelle, a major insurance company, a controlling interest in the 448-million-franc bank of Indochine. Apart from the French activities, Indochine operates over 20 branches in the Middle East, the Far East and Africa.

BSUM, capitalized at 101.7 million francs, ranks second among French merchant banks. A major shareholder of Suez's 60.9-million-franc capital is the British government with an interest of 19 percent. This is the consequence of Suez's origin as the operating company of the Suez Canal.

Other major shareholders in Suez are Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson with 16 percent and BMA Corp. of the United States, with 10 percent.

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—The Belgian consumer price index rose by 0.54 points to 113.88 in September, compared with 113.35 in August, the Economics Ministry said today.

The main French concerns involved are Technip and Spelchim.

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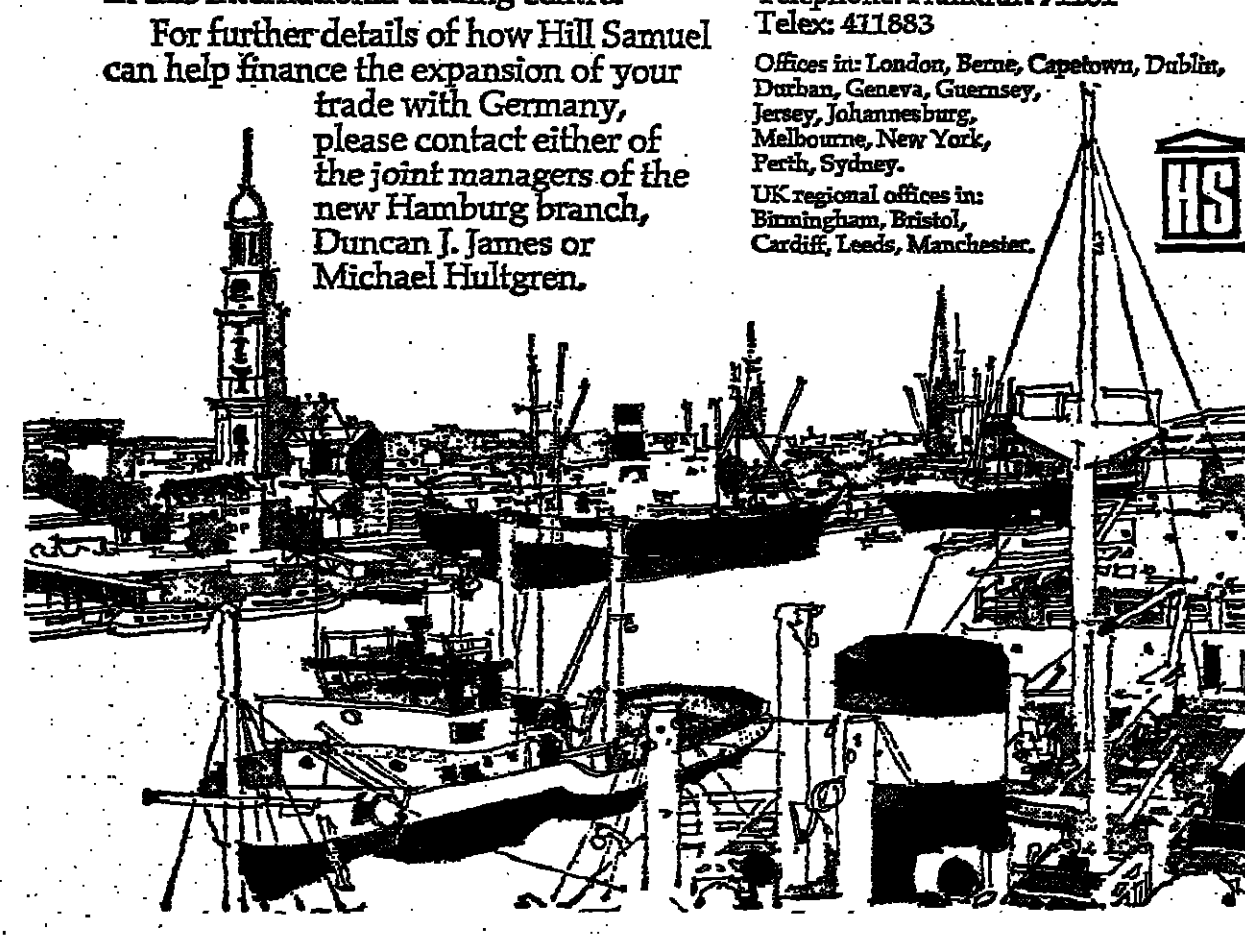
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Fisons International Finance N.V. — \$20,000,000
European Investment Bank — FFf 175,000,000
J.C. Penney International Finance Corp. — \$35,000,000
The Kingdom of Denmark — FFf 100,000,000
Textron International Inc. — \$30,000,000
Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi — \$50,000,000
The Government of the Republic of Singapore — \$20,000,000 (managed by Daiwa).

No wonder Daiwa has been described by a leading business journal as one of the "most active" in the international field of Japan's four largest underwriting firms.

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First Japanese securities firm to deal in the private placement in Japan of foreign central bank notes; The Bank of Greece, \$25,000,000.
First to handle foreign municipality notes; Copenhagen County Authority, \$17,000,000.
First to arrange a note-plus-loan package; National Petrochemical, for a total of \$56,000,000.
First to deal in DM denominated notes; Council of Europe Resettlement Fund, DM32,000,000.
And first to manage issues by a bank in a socialist state; Jugobanka, \$30,000,000.

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15

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

New York Stock Exchange Trading



American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

The Nippon Fudosan Bank Limit

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Mosambik | 117.00 | 116.04 | 136.21 | 114.25 |
| Niger | 428.4 | 429.3 | 509.5 | 415.25 |
| Ogden | 107.43 | 101.40 | 112.28 | |
| Pakistan | 110.70 | 117.97 | 147.36 | 95.49 |
| Roumanie | 102.70 | 101.81 | 118.2 | 86.5 |
| Seychelles | 70.52 | 71.74 | 867.97 | 465.41 |
| Togo (n.l.) | 380.69 | 245.01 | 422.44 | 339.35 |
| Zaire (n.l.) | 452.76 | 461.38 | 5308.74 | 4371.77 |
| | 351.4 | 346.4 | 418.2 | 325.8 |
| (b) New. (c) Old. | | | | |

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|-----------------|-------|
| Anglo-Am Co. | 27.20 |
| Bancaparc | 3.50 |
| Banque Paribas | 1.75 |
| BICC | 2.54 |
| Bois | 1.75 |
| Compt. Indus. | 2.42 |
| Credit Lyonnais | 2.93 |
| Dunlop | 1.54 |
| Eiffage | 2.50 |
| ELAC | 2.10 |
| Esso | 1.50 |
| Gaz de France | 0.64 |
| Industrie | 1.45 |
| Lafarge | 1.34 |
| Leclercq | 0.69 |
| Lyons | 2.42 |
| Matras | 1.54 |
| Peugeot | 1.54 |
| Reunis | 1.54 |
| Saint-Gobain | 1.54 |
| Suez | 1.54 |
| Traill | 1.54 |
| Thomson | 2.42 |
| Unicor | 1.17 |
| Wendel | 2.10 |
| Yvelin | 1.50 |
| Airbus | 9.95 |
| B. Boveri | 1.50 |
| Chab-Guyot | 1.50 |
| Compagnie | 3.50 |
| Decauville | 1.50 |
| Hochschild | 1.50 |
| Industrie | 1.50 |
| Leclercq | 1.50 |
| Peugeot | 1.50 |
| Reunis | 1.50 |
| Saint-Gobain | 1.50 |
| Suez | 1.50 |
| Traill | 1.50 |
| Thomson | 2.42 |
| Unicor | 1.17 |
| Wendel | 2.10 |
| Yvelin | 1.50 |

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Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires qui se tiendra le mardi 16 octobre 1973, à 15 heures, au siège social de la société.

ORDRE DU JOUR

- Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du commissaire;
- Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 30 avril 1973;
- Décharge aux administrateurs et au commissaire;
- Renouvellement du mandat des administrateurs et du commissaire;
- Renouvellement du mandat de l'administrateur-délégué;
- Divers.

Tout actionnaire désirant prendre part à l'Assemblée Générale de la société est obligé de déposer ses actions au moins deux jours francs avant l'Assemblée, au siège social de la Société.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

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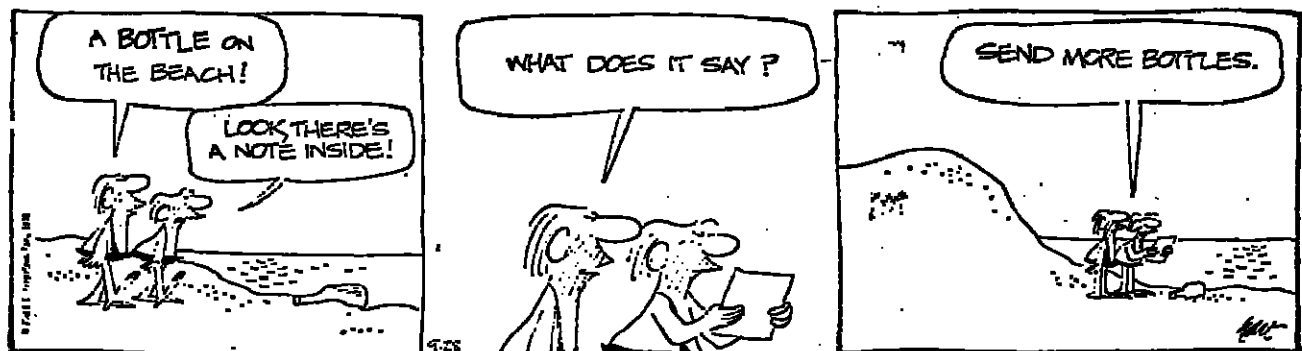
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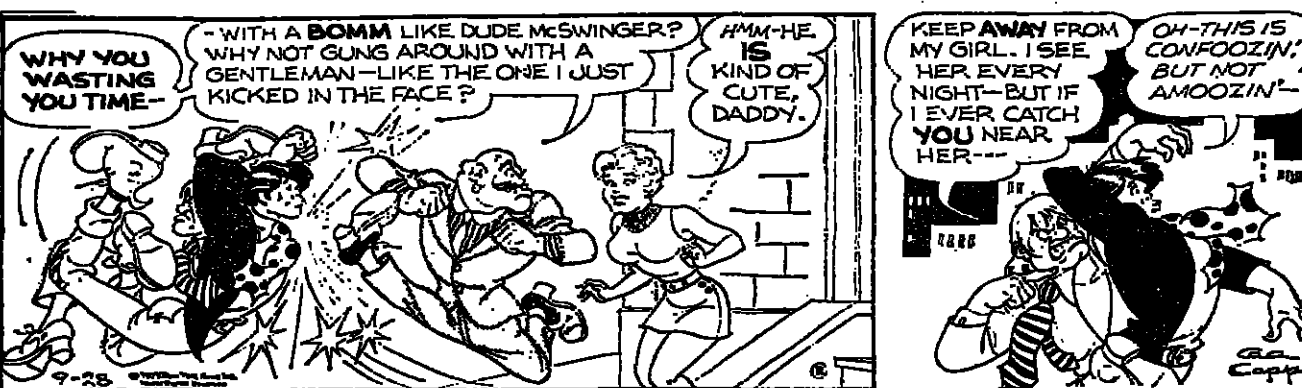
PEANUTS



B.C.



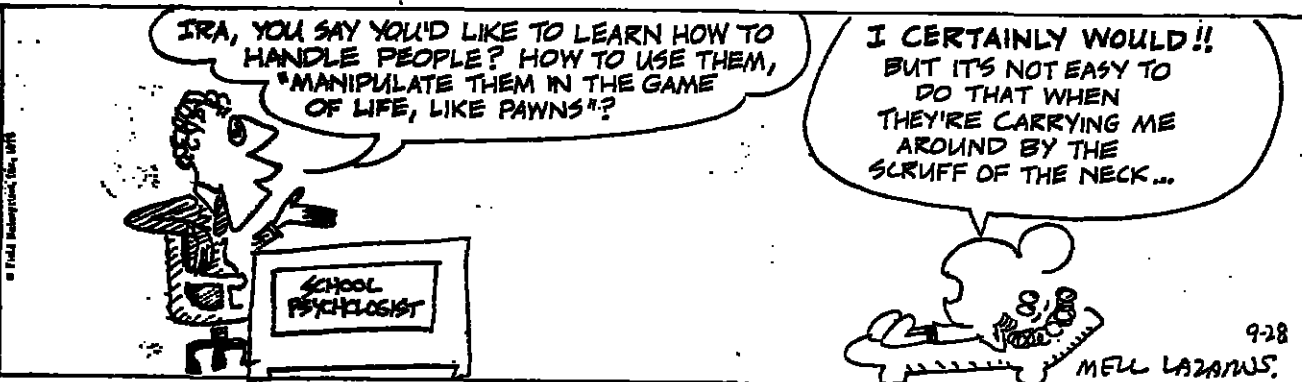
L.I.L. ABNER



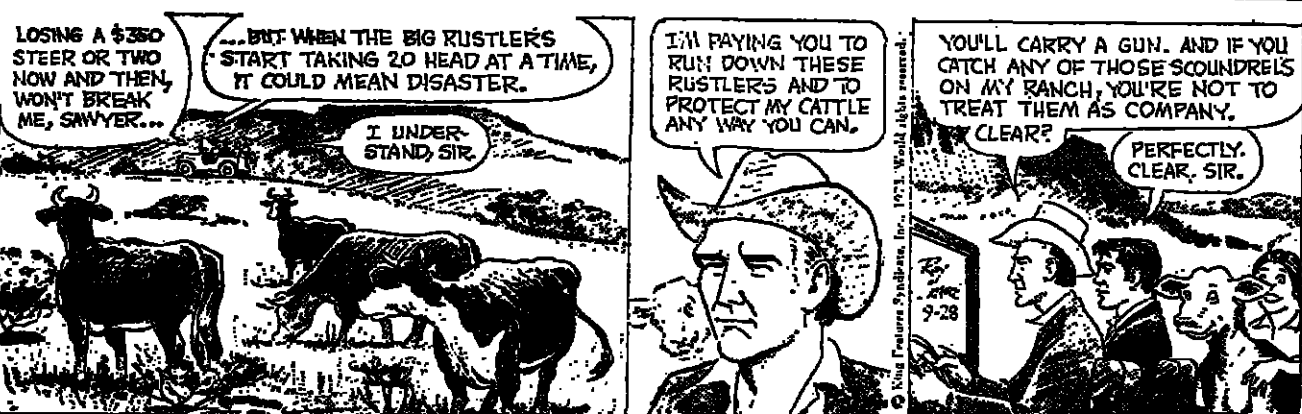
BEE TLE BAILEY



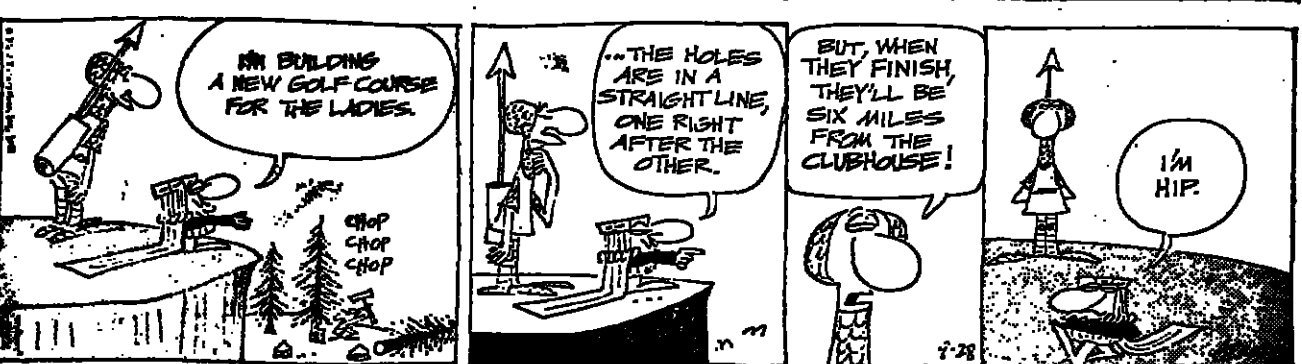
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



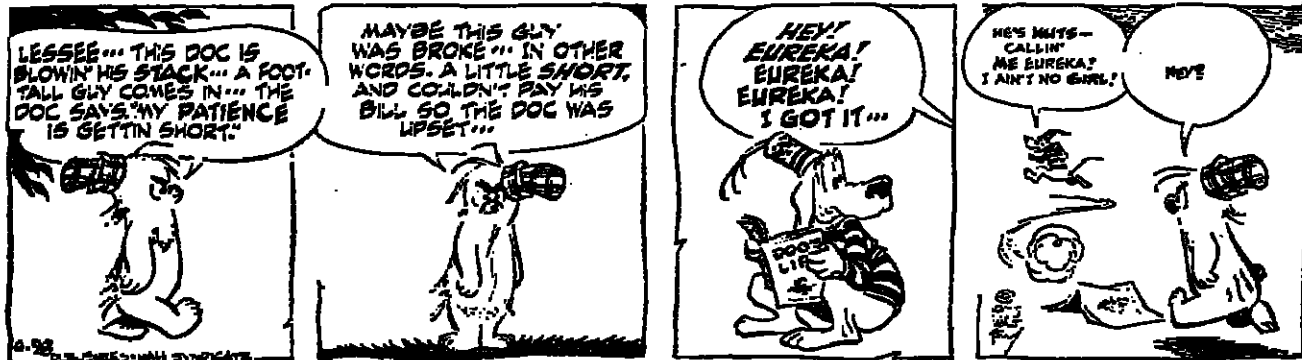
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Test your skill in card play on the diagramed deal by covering the East-West cards. Not one player in a thousand would get it right at the table. The contract is six no-trump, and the opening lead is the spade four. Now plan the play.

This deal is taken from an excellent new collection of hands presented as single-dummy problems in "The Best of Bridge" by Swedish internationalist Jan Wohlin, translated by Eric Janersten. The reader is shown the North-South hands, given the bidding and the opening lead, and asked some pointed questions about the plan he should adopt.

As the authors point out, the average player would play low from dummy at the first trick, win in his hand and play the ace and king of clubs. As West has four clubs, including both honors, he goes down and complains bitterly about his bad luck. A more expert player will see the possibility of a safety play in clubs. He is content to make four club tricks, since this will give him the 12 he needs. Those who

NORTH
 ♠ A18
 ♥ 742
 ♦ AKJ10
 ♣ AK3

EAST
 ♠ Q63
 ♥ J965
 ♦ 8743
 ♣ 6

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ K10
 ♥ AQ3
 ♦ Q52
 ♣ J9852

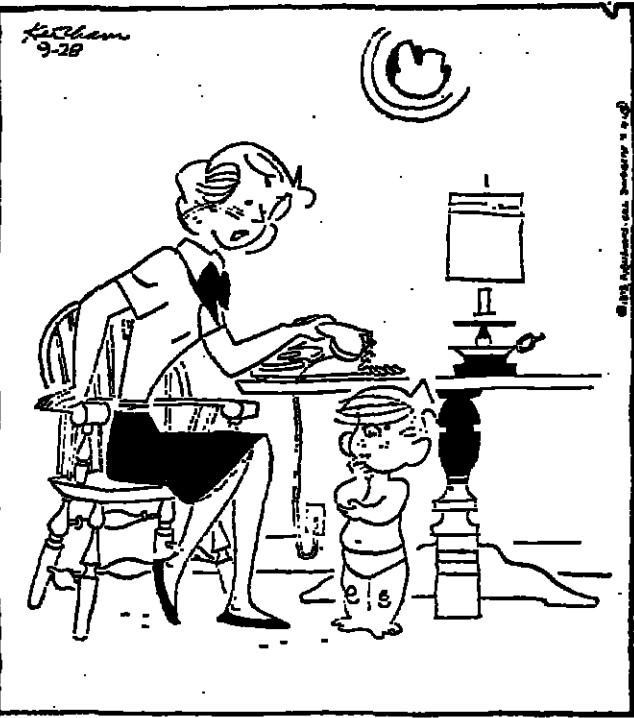
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
 2 NT Pass 6 NT Pass
 Pass Pass

West led the spade four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SPLIT SLAPS REAIL
 SLATIN ROMEO USINA
 WAKEROBIBINS SPAR
 STIFF OVERDOES
 PLEUR PLUES
 ASSITION WHOBACKS
 RUTTER JOKES TEE
 RIGER SUSAN RUTTER
 WILDER GILLY GEAROL
 PRETENTIS DOUGHT
 DOOR OUP
 JOIN DITSAIT HED
 AWIRE TENIVY EXEAL
 WIRTE RIPS DUDGE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DURIL

VALEG

CATNIG

GAPOAD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: NOISE GRAMP BOWTIE ELVEN
 Answer: What the temperamental film star did—MADE A SCENE

BOOKS

CROUCHO, HARPO, CHICO AND SOMETIMES ZEPP
 By Joe Adamson. Illustrated. 464 pp. Simon & Schuster. \$12.95

Reviewed by Robert Lasso

Time: 1930.
 Scene: A Marx Brothers story conference. First to enter, only 45 minutes late, is director and certified genius Herman Mankiewicz. At irregular intervals thereafter, enter Zeppo Marx with wife and Afghan hounds; Harpo and two blondes; Chico with wife and wirehair terrier; Groucho and wife; three gagwriters. One of the script's authors begins to read his 126-page effort. Several of the dogs fall asleep. Harpo does likewise. Aside from the choked voice of the author, there is a profound silence. Not a giggle, chuckle or comment. Author finishes.
 Groucho (lighting a cigar): "It stinks."
 The author was young Sid Perelman, who had collaborated with Will Johnstone on what they thought would be a script for a Marx Brothers movie. Years later, Perelman remarked, "I did two films with them, which in its way is perhaps my greatest distinction in life, because anybody who ever worked on any picture for the Marx Brothers said he would rather be chained to a galley oar and lashed at ten-minute intervals than ever work for these sons of bitches again."
 "Groucho, Harpo, Chico and Sometimes Zeppo" is loaded with anecdotes and side trips, that will endear it to every fan of Minnie's boys. Joe Adamson has evidently spoken to every writer, director, gagman and cinematographer who ever worked with—or against—them. Even the bibliography is interesting. And one section called "Periphery" is an illuminating list of books and "studies." In fact, I predict a run on the February, March, May and June, 1980, issues of *Cineaste*, a magazine which contains André Martin's monumental "Les Marx Brothers on-its-own-terms!"
 When a book kicks off Chapter 1 with a quote from "Finnegans Wake," you know right away you're not in for the run-of-the-mill, he-ses, I-ses Hollywood scrapbook. Correct. Mr. Adamson and his blurb writer scorn "plous attempts to analyze why the Marx Brothers were funny." He spends most of his time, properly, on that rich decade of 1929-38, which hatched "The Cocoanuts," "Animal Crackers," "Monkey Business," "Horsefeathers," "Duck Soup," "A Night at the Opera" and "A Day at the Races."
 He quotes great bits of dialogue from the films, which any Grouchoista can instantly thread into the projector of his mind and fill in the picture, the sound track and the glorious business, down to the last fascinating eyebrow and manic hook.
 But following the excerpts, Mr.

Robert Lasso, who writes about the movies, is compiling an anthology of contemporary American humor.

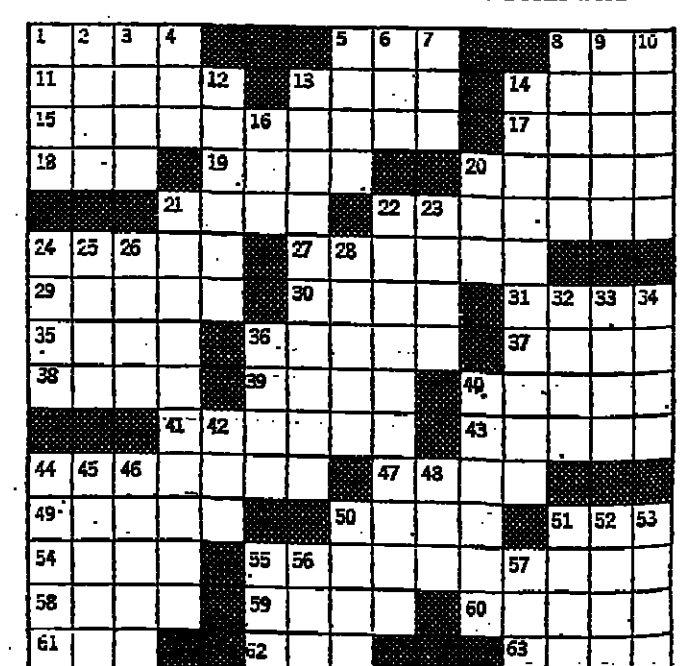
Best Sellers

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

| This Week | FICTION | Last Week |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | The Hollow Hills, Stewart | 1 |
| 2 | Breakfast at Champs, Voynich | 2 |
| 3 | Once Is Not Enough, Susan | 3 |
| 4 | The Billion Dollar Sure Thing, Truman | 4 |
| 5 | Pacific the Lions, Wicker | 5 |
| 6 | Harvest Home, Tryon | 6 |
| 7 | The Curse of the Kings, Earl | 7 |
| 8 | The Salamander, West | 8 |
| 9 | World Without End, Amer. | 9 |
| 10 | The Odessa File, Forsyth | 10 |
| 1 | GENERAL | |
| 1 | The Joy of Sex, Comfort | 1 |
| 2 | The Making of the President 1976, White | 2 |
| 3 | Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, Atkins | 3 |
| 4 | How to Be Your Own Best Friend, Novak | 4 |
| 5 | Wells with Owen | 5 |
| 6 | Spy, Schreiber | 6 |
| 7 | Wells with Owen | 7 |
| 8 | Cookbook, Nidich | 8 |
| 9 | Laughing All the Way, No. | 9 |
| 10 | Marlynn, Mailer | 10 |
| 11 | In One Year and out the Other, Davis | 11 |
| 12 | My Young Years, Stalin | 12 |

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 44 Brightener | 14 End of a prize fight |
| 1 Scarlett's home | 47 Alan of films | 16 Weight unit |
| 5 Network | 49 Criminal-card notation | 20 Aral or Dead |
| 8 Barnyard sound | 50 Russian city | 21 Goes bust on Broadway |
| 11 F.B.I. man | 51 Evangeline's Grand | 22 Trade's word for a film showing |
| 13 clock | 52 Change | 23 French holy people: Abbr. |
| 14 House plant | 53 Eastern nurse-maid | 24 The Shells, for one |
| 15 Horror films, in show-biz parlance | 54 Wagnerian series | 25 Chinese poet |
| 17 Midwest land: Var. | 55 Likewise | 26 Muse of history |
| 18 light color | 61 Antonio | 28 Fisherman |
| 19 Old big-game gun | 62 Mary Todd's husband | 29 Soprano Frances |
| 20 Pokey one | 63 G. B. or Artie | 34 Relative of dese |
| 21 Franchot | | |
| 22 Practical | DOWN | 36 Japanese city |
| 24 Highway to north | 1 Robert or Lorado | 40 Children's TV, à la Variety |
| 27 Kind of floss | 2 Taj Mahal site | 42 — public |
| 28 German poet | 3 Control | 44 Heroic tales |
| 30 — majesty | 4 Having corners | 45 Moslem body of scholars |
| 31 Fan-dancer Sally | 5 River dam | 46 Jewish month |
| 35 Cap (head to foot) | 6 Chang's twin | 48 Roman money |
| 36 Lends a hand | 7 Guys | 50 Orson Welles role |
| 37 Table item | 8 Daughter of Saml | 51 Helmet material |
| 38 Catcalls' relatives | 9 Thin as — | 52 Church court |
| 39 Thought: Prefix | 10 Quit a job, Variety style | 53 " — were Paradise" |
| 40 Accolade | 12 Seat for Charlemagne | 55 Refrain syllable |
| 41 Toscanini | 13 Alice's entertainer | 56 Tease |
| 43 Sissy | | 57 Poetic word |



هكذا ان الذ حل

Expos Rout Seaver

Mets' Lead Trimmed To 1/2 Game...

By Joseph Duro
NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT).—The Mets' lead in the National League East was trimmed to one-half game after a 5-4 victory over the Expos on Thursday night.

Tom Seaver, who pitched a two-run game, was the star of the night. He struck out 10 batters and walked only one. The Mets' offense was led by Steve Garvey, who hit a home run in the seventh inning.

The Expos, who overpowered Philadelphia's Phillies last night, were defeated 5-4.

The Mets' victory was their 10th in a row.

The Expos' loss was their 10th in a row.

The Mets' lead in the National League East is now 1/2 game.

The Expos' lead in the National League West is now 1/2 game.

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while, kept their slim hopes alive by squeaking past the Chicago Cubs 1-0, moving into third place, just three games off the pace. Montreal and Chicago share fourth place, 3 1/2 games back.

All five contenders in the free-for-all still had a mathematical chance for at least a tie by closing day.

"My pitching is set, regardless," manager Yogi Berra said as the team packed for Chicago. "I'll be Jon Matlack out there Friday, and Jerry Koosman and George Stone in the doubleheader Saturday and Sunday."

"I took Seaver out after two innings because he didn't have his control. We were five runs behind and I needed a pinch-hitter."

Montreal settled the battle with Bob Bailey hit a two-run homer in the seventh and Mike Schmidt pitched four tough innings to subside the Mets in his relief appearance of the night.

As a result, the Mets left Shea Stadium all even with the Pittsburgh Pirates in games lost, with four to play in Chicago this weekend.

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If things went against the Mets in the next 48 hours, and they suddenly dropped past Pittsburgh, would he switch to Seaver on Saturday?

"No, it's set," Yogi replied. But, then, with all the adaptability of a man who has managed the club's playoff chances.

For the Expos, who had lost nine of their ten previous games, the evening started strong on two counts: they extended manager Gene Mauch's contract through the 1975 season and then they pounced on Seaver for four runs in the first inning.

The 28-year-old ace of the New York staff, trying to win his 15th game of the season, pitched to all nine batters in the Montreal lineup and threw 38 pitches—half of which were called balls. Worse, the fifth touches that had helped the Mets at critical times during their September dash turned against them.

Thanks to the riches of French movie actor-homesowner Alain Delon, Bouttier will have a second chance to cleanse himself of stage fright and win the world middleweight title Saturday night.

Delon, enchanted by the world of sports, has put up the money to produce France's first middleweight champion since Marcel Cerdan in 1949.

The actor, who once played the role of a boxer, is staging the fight outdoors at the Roland Garros Stadium, site of the French Open tennis championships, where 12,000 people can squeeze in if they pay from \$10 to \$100 a seat.

Delon didn't teach Bouttier how to dodge the long arms of Monzon, nor how to turn the left hook. He did keep him as far as possible from the continuously annoying questions about fear, an emotion which Bouttier has not been able to knock out.

Delon lodged the challenger on his estate in Douchy, about 70 kilometers from Paris, and the only way anyone could see or talk to the boxer was by appointment. Cameras with flashbulbs were not allowed, lest they disturb him.

To complete the show, Delon had the film of the first Bouttier-Monzon bout. On that occasion in June of 1972, the Frenchman's pursuit of glory was a French extravaganza. Bouttier's handsome, lean face on the cover of French magazines. Three books about his life were published within a period of a month.

But once the fight—his Paris debut—started, the glamor of the former butcher and chess cutter faded.

When he entered the ring, his face was pale, his eyes bulged like a schoolboy afraid that he was about to fail a test. He did, and the Frenchman's manager didn't let his boy come out for the 13th round. When Bouttier had time to reflect on what had happened to him in the ring, he wasn't ashamed to admit that "a paralyzing fear" had lightened his body for the first five rounds.

He still was shaking in the sixth when Monzon walked into a left hook and wobbled. Bouttier, a hard hitter with both hands, didn't attack and lost his chance. Delon and Monzon are giving him another.

With that one punch, Bouttier showed Delon that Monzon, though he hasn't lost since 1964, is vulnerable. The challenger, at least with words, also has apparently convinced the actor that familiarity breeds less fright. Earlier this week, after leaving the protection of Delon's estate, Bouttier said: "In the future, I will be the master of myself."

And then he added: "I know the importance of the combat but I don't want to be, at least not now, overshadowed by the event. Life does not stop there. I'm not even 30 years old yet." He is 29.

Monzon, a land-and-cattle owner in Argentina, is Bouttier's opposite. When he talks about the future, he mentions welterweight champion José Napoles and Australian Tony Mundine as the next two challengers after he does away with Bouttier. Then comes retirement, Monzon believes much about fear because he doesn't know much about losing.

Since winning his title from Italian Nino Benvenuti in 1970, he has defended it seven times, the last against 36-year-old Budie Griffith in Monte Carlo in June. He put on a poor show in winning a close decision. And he helped convince Delon and Bouttier that he was ready to be had.

Saturday night, though, Bouttier no longer will have Delon's help and he may again have two opponents—his nerves and Monzon. Both have beaten him in the past.

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Litigation Likely

Wilt Moves to ABA As a Player-Coach

By Charles Maher

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 27.—You know all about Wilt Chamberlain and coaches. Well, he's finally found one with whom he should be able to work in complete harmony. Himself.

After five years with the Lakers, Chamberlain announced yesterday that he has signed on for three years as player-coach of the San Diego Conquistadors of the American Basketball Association. So he will begin season No. 15 as a pro with team No. 4 in League No. 2. His salary is estimated at \$600,000 a year, about a 50 percent raise over what he received from the Los Angeles Lakers in the National Basketball Association.

Whether he will play his first season here, however, is a matter likely to be settled in court. His contract with the Lakers has run out but they have an option on his services for another season. The question is whether the option clause is enforceable.

In a statement, the Los Angeles club said: "The Lakers feel a sense of loss with the departure of Wilt Chamberlain. We wish him well. The Lakers are proud they have been able to obtain the NBA's great, promising young center, Elmore Smith. We hope Wilt will have every success as a coach in San Diego and certainly appreciate his many contributions to past Laker seasons."

"As for his status as a player, the Lakers' legal position, according to club attorney Alan Rothenberg, is quite clear. Chamberlain has a binding contract with the Lakers for the 1973-74 season and the Lakers will take all necessary steps to prevent him from playing with any other club."

Chamberlain, 37, made his announcement at a news conference in Chula Vista, Calif., where the Conquistadors hope to build a 20,000-seat arena.

Challenges I've always liked," he said, "and this is probably going to be the biggest challenge of my life. I'm not altogether familiar with the team. This is going to take time. I've never had a chance to watch the Conquistadors play."

Chamberlain said that he and Leonard Bloom, owner of the San Diego club, began discussing the possibility of Wilt's playing here about two years ago. Negotiations began several months ago.

"Right now, I feel I'll be able to play another 10 years," Wilt said. "I remember doing this same thing in Los Angeles five years ago. I had arthritis of the knee and was probably in a worse frame of mind than I am now."

"I've always had an apprehension about coaching," he said. "I'm sure you're familiar with my alleged run-ins with coaches. I hope they make me aware of the pitfalls. . . . Many coaches want to 'handle' players. I've always felt you 'handle' horses and work with men."

Chamberlain's lawyer, Seymour S. Goldberg, said: "I don't know what's likely to happen. I guess Mr. Cooke (Laker owner Jack Kent Cooke) does have a right to bring suit. I guess you're familiar with the one case which, on its face, might cause us some problems."

The reference was to the case of Rick Barry, who was forced to sit out a season after jumping from the NBA to the ABA.

"But I think there is a trend," Goldberg said. "I think the cases are going away from the kind of bondage we've had."

Knowing Wilt has never been especially fond of practices, someone asked, "There has been speculation you might not have to attend all practices. Would you comment on that?"

"To keep the record straight, I have practiced with my team as much as any other player," Chamberlain said. "In five years, I'm sure, I missed fewer practices than Jerry West, just to use him as an example."

Help From ABA

There is talk that other ABA teams helped the Conquistadors pick up the tab for Chamberlain Bloom said that the team will get credit

